

Lieut. Baillie-Stewart Given Long Sentence For Betraying Secrets

Court Martial Found Young Highlander Sold Army Secrets

LONDON, April 15.—Lieutenant Norman Baillie-Stewart, convicted by court-martial of violation of the official secrets act, was sentenced Thursday to dishonourable discharge from the army and to five years' penal servitude.

The young officer of the Seaforth Highlanders, member of a distinguished military family, was charged with having sold military secrets to a foreign nation.

During the court-martial the prosecution charged he had "sold his country for 50 pounds or more," receiving the money in the mail from Otto Waldemar Obes of Berlin.

His defence was that the money had come from a German girl named Marie Louise whom he had met while he was on leave in Germany. He denied betraying secrets of the army.

His majesty the king himself confirmed the findings of the court, but Baillie-Stewart will not be "drummed out" of the army, for that old ceremony no longer is observed in such cases as this.

He will serve his sentence in a civil prison.

Lieut. Norman Baillie-Stewart, young officer of the Seaforth Highlanders, was charged in 10 courts with selling military secrets to a foreign agent.

In his court martial, which followed 67 days' detention in the Tower of London, the prosecution produced letters showing he had received 90 pounds from a woman named "Marie Louise" in Berlin. The prosecutors contended this was in payment for the revelation of various army secrets.

At the conclusion of the court martial, a verdict was returned acquitting Lieut. Baillie-Stewart of three of the lesser charges, but with no announcement made concerning the remaining seven.

Under military custom, however, it was made clear that the findings on these seven charges would not be "not guilty." Otherwise they would have been made public.

Entire case was then referred to higher military authorities for review in keeping with army usage.—Edmonton Journal.

Horse Racing and Liquor Retard Prov. British Columbia

VICTORIA.—As it was warned when the issue first arose years ago, the British Columbia legislature is being asked to extend the horse racing season, now eight weeks, to 10 weeks. Commercial interests and public bodies are protesting against this proposal on the ground that already racing is absorbing large sums of money which otherwise would flow into legitimate business.

A bill before the legislature, proposing to extend the season thus, will encounter stiff opposition. Opponents of the measure declare that British Columbia's business and financial position is greatly aggravated by the drain of horse racing and the government's large liquor business, which altogether absorbs far more than the total cost of provincial government services.

New Dirigible Plant Will Rise In Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., April 12.—Plans for the construction of a plant to manufacture airships on a 900-acre tract adjoining the Byrd Airport were revealed recently by Col. William Thraves, president of the Virginia Airship Company, Inc. The concern has an authorized capital stock of \$3,400,000. The ships will be an innovation in lighter-than-aircraft construction, Colonel Thraves said, modeled after a new design of Mr. Garretts W. Peck of North Carolina, the inventor who will be in charge of all construction work for the new concern.

26 Naval Reservists En Route to Esquimalt

SASKATOON, April 19.—A party of 26 naval reservists left Saskatoon recently en route to Esquimalt, where they will undergo a period of cadet training at the Canadian naval station on the Pacific coast.

Maxie Baer Ready To Avenge Wrong Suffered by Jews

The Nazi Question Will Make a Lot Of Difference To Schmeling, Says Hebrew Heavyweight

By DAVIS J. WALSH

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Hitler-Hebrew question moved across the international frontier and lifted a rabid, agitated head on American soil for the first time today through the medium of an inflammable statement coming over the long distance wire from Max Baer at Denver. Baer is the half-Hebrew who will fight Max Schmeling, the 100-proof German, here on June 1 and to the simple question, "Does the Nazi situation make any difference to you?" the young man reacted most violently.

"Does it make any difference to me?" He was shouting. It seemed he wasn't quite certain whether it was his hearing that was defective or mine.

"Yes," said he, calmer now. "Yes, and it will make a lot of difference to Schmeling. I've never wanted to hurt a man before. But that's off in this fight. Schmeling's all right, I guess. He just wasn't lucky the way this thing came up, that's all."

Did he connect Schmeling with the Hitlerites, then?

No, maybe not. He didn't know. In fact, it didn't matter much. Schmeling was a German and that was enough. He'd have to take what he, Mr. Max Baer, would "like to give personally to some of those leaders who are persecuting the Jews."

But suppose Schmeling felt the same way about it?

"Then," the man said, quietly, "then, we'll have a prize fight. I tell you, I'm going to hurt him. He's welcome to anything he can do to me."

"All I know is that he'll be knocked loose from any chance hereafter to take back good American dollars to spend among people who are trying to crush my people."

There was considerable more but it seemed to be repetition at \$7.70, including tax, for the first three minutes. This turned out to be the next three, so I thought the young man civilly though distant and was about to go elsewhere when Mr. Anell Hoffman, the manager, announced himself, as managers will and do. It appeared that he feared Schmeling's safety.

"Baer's only weakness," he added, confidentially, "is his friendliness. He doesn't like to hurt people he has nothing against. I feel sorry for Schmeling now. The racial angle was all that was needed to make Baer win—and win quickly—from Schmeling."

Hockey Delegates Attend Meeting

Expected Many Olympic Matters Will Be Discussed

VANCOUVER, April 19.—Hockey delegates from all sections of Canada have arrived in Vancouver to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Amateur Hockey association, which is being held during the Allan cup finals. In addition to the delegates, members of the Montreal Hawks and Saskatoon Quakers arrived in Vancouver to settle the temporary ownership of the Allan cup, emblematic of the amateur hockey championship of the dominion.

During the week it is expected that many Olympic matters will be discussed, as P. J. Mulqueen, chairman of the Canadian Olympic committee, is also with the party.

ROYALTY VISITS CONGO MISSIONS

Crown Prince Leopold and Princess Astrid of Belgium are shown above as they were photographed in the Belgian Congo, at the plantation of the Scheut Fathers, during a recent visit to investigate the possibilities of agricultural development on the Dark Continent.

Vancouver Scores The Highest Ever Made Against The Champs

Invaders Hold Lead for Few Minutes In First Period, Babe Belanger High Scorer

Unhated juggernaut of women's basketball, the Edmonton Grads machine rolled smoothly over the Vancouver Province girls Friday afternoon and left the British Columbia champions flattened under a 94-55 count in the first game of their two out of three series for the senior championship of western Canada. The second game is at the Arena tonight.

Lawyer Forgives \$27,871 Owed Him

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 3.—"Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors."

So sayeth the Bible. And so said Mr. John W. Barnell, attorney of this city Saturday, as he cancelled \$27,871 in debts due him.

He filed 32 documents in the county clerk's office, satisfactions of 25 mortgages, discharge of five chattel mortgages, assignments of one chattel mortgage. In addition, he placed in the mails 29 canceled notes for a total of \$23,523.51, part of the \$27,871.

"I figured that it would be beneficial to persons indebted to me to let the past be forgotten and to start all over again," Mr. Barnell said.

While Grass Grows Liquor Can't Be Sold In New York Village

Liquor May Never Be Sold Lawfully According to Deed

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Come what may in prohibition, there is one village in this state which will always be dry. It is Cattaraugus, founded in 1852 by Joseph Plumb, a firm believer in abstinence. Mr. Plumb deeded a tract of land as the site of the village to the village itself, and each purchaser of property thereafter got a deed containing a clause that "never so long as water flows in the streams and grass grows shall liquor be sold as a beverage in the village."

The liquor ban was backed by a penalty which provided that in event of violation of the terms of the deed by a property owner, the land should be forfeited and revert to the original owner.

Only once since Mr. Plumb's time have the terms of the deed been questioned. A saloon was established in the village, but after a long legal fight the state court of appeals upheld the provisions of the deed and the property owner in question was forced to forfeit his property.

Mr. Plumb founded the village at the time the Erie railroad was being built, and was said to have been displeased at the drunken brawls and roistering of many of the laborers employed in construction work.

Annual Meeting Local Golf Club

Lorne Mitchell Re-elected President Open Tournament to be held Next Month

At the annual meeting of the Wainwright Golf Club held last Wednesday officers were elected and plans made for the present season. The retiring Secretary Treasurer reported a substantial balance in the bank, and the President gave a brief resume of the Club's activities last year. The tournament secretary submitted his report of the annual open tournament which was a most decided success from every viewpoint, for despite the inclement weather the entry list was the largest in the history of the club.

The following officers were elected to the various positions: President, Mr. Lorne Mitchell, re-elected; Vice-President, Dr. H. C. Wallace, re-elected; Secretary-Treasurer, J. G. Clark; Con-venor refreshment committee, Mrs. F. C. Dickins, re-elected.

It was decided to hold an open tournament next month as usual and Mr. Francis Dickins was re-elected to the office of Competitions secretary. Fees were set the same as last year, and the Secretary Treasurer was named convener of a committee to interview all prospective members.

In order to assist the Executive all members are asked to turn in their score cards in order that handicaps can be fixed as club competitions are being arranged in addition to play for the Courrier and Stevens trophies. The course is in excellent shape, the greens coming through the winter well, and all indications point to an increased membership and a banner year.

Chicago Students Strike in Protest To Help Teachers

Thousands Walk Out of High Schools To Force Paying Back Salaries

CHICAGO, April 7.—Thousands of pupils in Chicago high schools went "on strike" Wednesday to protest against the situation which has caused their teachers' and other school board employees here to go without pay for periods of from about six to eight months.

The school board staff members say they do not know who were the leaders in the plans which led students in three large high schools, one branch high school, and one elementary school to walk out from their classrooms. Some school officials stated that they doubted the wisdom of the strikes, thinking they might prejudice the teachers' case.

Strikes were prevented in a number of large high schools, it was reported, by appeals from the principals. However, the student body of the Englewood High School, of the Crane Technical High School and of the Calumet High School, totaling about 12,000, could not be stopped from carrying out the plans.

Alberta to Help Men Engage in Mining

To Place 150 Men in Camps to Carry On Placer Mining

EDMONTON.—A new departure in relief administration for the unemployed will be tried this summer in Edmonton by the Alberta Relief Commission, as the supervisor, Mr. A. A. MacKenzie, is outlining a plan to place 150 men in camps along the banks of the Saskatchewan river, where they will carry on placer mining operations under the supervision of a relief officer and a member of the department of mines of Alberta university. At present 160 men are attending free classes in "gold washing," being held for the out-of-work men, so that they may gain practical experience in this occupation.

The relief commission plans to establish the men in camps, having the men appoint a committee from among themselves to regulate the camp and to be responsible for pooling the gold washed each day from the Saskatchewan gravel. The relief commission will provide provisions and mining equipment and it is hoped the plan may in time become self-supporting. By pooling the gold panned each day, they plan to have the profits equally divided among the men.

Three Die in Flames Morrin Prairie Fire, Many Hurt, Loss High

Jasper Park Lodge Open On June 15

Many Inquiries As To Trout Fishing In Maligne Lake

MONTREAL, April 18.—Official announcement has been made that Jasper Park Lodge, the well known summer resort in the heart of the Canadian Rockies, will be opened this year on June 15.

One of the features of the early reservations already made is the number of inquiries regarding speckled trout fishing in Maligne Lake, which was opened to the public for the first time last summer. The stocking of this glacier-fed lake with speckled trout fingerlings has proven one of the most outstanding efforts in the history of fish culture.

Enforced Saving By Worker Called Best Work Relief

Model Job Insurance Law Set Old-Age Pension as a Goal

NEW YORK, April 5.—Enforced savings by workers is one of the principal needs of the nation, Dr. Earl E. Muntz, professor of economics at New York university, declared today after he had submitted a model unemployment insurance law to officials of five states. These were Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and the Marcy Committee of New York; Gov. A. Harry Moore and Senator Joseph Wolper of New Jersey; Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut; Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts and Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania.

"At the present moment interest is centered upon the banking structure of the United States, with the demand for sound and effective banking reform," Dr. Muntz said. "We must not get the impression that a readjustment in our banking system will, ipso facto, solve our present economic difficulties. It will be a mitigating factor, but a host of other economic maladjustments must be tackled in the present to prevent repetition of the unparalleled economic debacle."

"Among these needs are (1) greater stabilization of industry, with a consequent stabilizing effect upon employment; (2) a limited income assured to the unemployed for considerable length of time during areas of depression; (3) obligatory contributions by industry for the relief of workers when thrown out of employment; (4) enforced savings by the worker to be placed in the custody of the State for safekeeping and disbursement in times of prolonged unemployment or old age."

Dr. Muntz considers the unique feature of his model law the provision requiring each employee to contribute 1 1/2 per cent or more of his wages or salary to an employees' saving fund. He holds that every employee, from high salaried executives down to the manual laborer, should contribute to it.

"At the age of 60 an employee might elect (1) to have his savings paid to him in monthly installments equivalent to unemployment benefits until his account is liquidated; (2) to have such payments commence at a later date of his own choosing; or (3) to have all his savings paid to his heirs."

"In any event, whatever balance was to his credit in the employees' savings funds would be payable to the heirs," Dr. Muntz said. "In this manner compulsory employee savings might be used as supplementary unemployment benefits, as a form of old-age annuity or as a fund for the heirs or surviving dependents."

Daylight Saving Fails

MONTREAL, April 19.—Attempts to introduce daylight-saving time to the British West Indies have failed, for the obvious reason that the days and nights are of pretty much the same length, summer and winter.

Family Car Mired in Path of Blaze— Girls and Mother Die

FOUR FARM HOMES DESTROYED

Freack of fatal Saves R. Devalerola as Daughters Die

MORRIN, April 15.—Trapped when their automobile became mired on a gumbo road; frantic with fear as a prairie fire, sweeping over an area six miles wide and eight miles long, crept ever nearer, two sisters, the daughters of Richard Devalerola, farmer, living five miles east of Morrin, walked blindly into swirling smoke-clouds Friday afternoon and were burned to death. Their mother, severely burned as she sought to save her daughters, died in Drumheller hospital Friday.

The dead are: Margaret Devalerola, 17; and Ellen Devalerola, 10. Mrs. Devalerola, the mother.

Seriously burned: Harold Pennock, a farmer.

Slightly burned: Richard Devalerola, the father.

Starting about noon Friday, the prairie fire devoured four farm homes between Rowley and Morrin. Every farmer in the district augmented a volunteer brigade of firefighters. No estimate of the damage has been obtained.

The two girls, with their father and mother, were driving home through the burning area when the car became mired. It was while the little family of four were endeavoring to free their car and hasten out of the path of smoke and flames that the girls were enveloped by sparks blown directly across the road from stubble in a field to the north of them.

Panic-stricken, with their eyes blinded by smoke and drifting soil, their mouths burnt by scorching heat, they dashed directly into the thick of the blaze.

Two Girls Die
Margaret, the eldest girl, dropped unconscious within 50 feet of the car. Ellen, 10 years old, ran for over 100 yards in a last desperate effort to reach the enclosing flames. She was found, a huddled heap, on the blackened grass near a fence, running alongside the road.

(Continued on Page Four)

51 Alberta Families Go Back to Land

Those Who Went Last Fall Satisfied With Farm Life

EDMONTON, April 19.—Fifty-one Alberta families trekked from cities to the land last fall in the provincial-federal back-to-the-land movement. Another 100 families are expected to go out this spring. Alberta officials say that in this province the 51 families totalled approximately 300 individuals and that 48 of the families were from Edmonton.

Letters from those who went out in this province last fall indicate that on the whole the families are well satisfied with their life on the farm, and officials believe that after a summer in the country they will be satisfied to an even greater extent. The majority of the families went to homesteads west of the city, with some going west of Lacombe.

15 Inches of Snow Blankets Calgary

Bright Sunshine in Edmonton Sunday But Wind Is Cold

EXTENDING NORTH

Fashion parades were relegated to the background over most of the dominion Easter Sunday, as snow, rain and chilly weather kept a majority of residents of the larger cities indoors over the week-end.

In southern Alberta a heavy snow-fall blanketed thousands of acres of farm lands Saturday and Sunday. Full weight of the storm was felt at Calgary, where snow covered the streets to a depth of 15 inches.

Edmonton enjoyed bright sunshine for most of the day Sunday, but a cold northwest wind made walking on the streets uncomfortable.

Minutes Regular Meeting Wainwright School Board

The regular meeting of the School Board was held April 3. Members present were: Trustees W. E. Washburn, O. R. Hannah and W. A. Prosser.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and adopted on motion by Trustee Washburn.

Communications from the Department of Education, ordered filed on motion of Trustee Washburn.

Communication from Edmonton School Board soliciting support for the establishment of a residential industrial school for the correction of the incipient delinquency of boys and girls of school age and later adolescence and for the training of those boys and girls whose intelligence rating classifies them as mental defectives or approximately thereto, was ordered filed on motion by Trustee Hannah.

The Finance Committee reported the following accounts with recommendation for payment:

Staff Salaries.....\$1136.50
Caretaker's Salary.....100.00
Wainwright Gas.....93.75

A. Swanson.....5.35
E. Squires.....1.75
Hannah Hardware.....2.00
Moyer and Co.....7.50
Telephone Account.....6.35
Sec-Treas., sal. & stamps.....4.50

Moved by Trustee Hannah—That report of Finance Committee be adopted and that cheques be issued for the several amounts—Carried.

The Principal of school reported that school attendance for month amounted to 294, the low attendance being due to stormy weather and illness, especially in the lower grades.

Moved by Trustee Prosser—That report of Principal Thoreson be accepted—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Hannah—That report of Attendance Officer for March be filed and the Secretary instructed to send a copy to the Department for record.

Moved by Trustee Washburn—That report from Inspector L. Good re inspection of Public School during period from March 2 to 15th, be acknowledged and filed—Carried.

As this concluded the business the meeting was then adjourned.

Canadian Garden Service, 1933

By GORDON LINDSAY SMITH

GARDEN PEAS

Professional experimenters are at last coming to the conclusion that the old gardener was right in planting peas early. Like the flowering kind, it does not seem as if the garden variety can be put in too early. Invariably the biggest crops are produced by the early sown rows. On this account it is best to plant all the peas about the same time, and that is just as soon as the soil is fit to work. To be on the safe side, in those parts of the dominion where late and very heavy frosts are liable to occur it might be well to put half the peas in on the first possible sowing date and the remainder about ten days later. Where the climate is mild and the growing season goes into late September sometimes a fall crop can be harvested from July or August sowing. To ensure a long harvesting period, and with a vegetable like this the season cannot be too extended, it is advisable to sow early, medium and late varieties. The first sorts are ready in about 50 days while some of the later ones do not start coming on until a fortnight later. The taller, large podded sorts are generally considered the sweetest and best, but they take up more room. For best results they should be provided with brush or strings for support or can be sown broadcast. Peas, like corn, have a flavor all their own when cooked within an hour of picking.

DON'T WORK SOIL TOO SOON

There is danger in working soil too soon. With heavy clay especially the earth is liable to pack and later to bake. If one can walk across the garden without getting the shoes muddy, or if the soil crumbles when squeezed tightly in the hand, it is safe to commence. The best garden soil is a fairly light loam, sloping towards the south or east. Of course, all have not this ideal type and location, but much can be done in improving really unfavorable conditions. Very light sandy soil can be built up to a stage where it will retain moisture, provide fertility and remain fairly cool. If plenty of straw manure, vegetable refuse, and similar material is dug in year after year. That portion of the garden which is used for the earlier vegetables and lies idle from late August on, should be planted with fall rye or perhaps oats or clover, just as soon as the last vegetables come off, and this crop of green manure plowed or dug under. Treatment of this kind will add humus. Strange to say, almost the same procedure is followed in handling heavy clays. Plenty of decayed vegetable matter, or humus,

will loosen up these. Of course, it may also be necessary to provide some sort of drainage, either by underground tile or open ditches.

FIRST PLANTINGS

If the ground is ready now, one may get in the first vegetables and flowers. In the vegetable line sow those things of which the leaves are eaten. These include lettuce, cress, spinach, radish, mustard and peas. There is little danger from planting them too soon as all will stand some frost. Next in line will be those bulbous or root vegetables such as beets, onions, carrots, early turnips and parsnips. At this time, too, the first of the potatoes are planted and although not as hardy as the others mentioned they are not susceptible to frost until the plants come through the ground which will be in from a week to a fortnight after planting, depending upon weather conditions. Repeat planting of practically all of the early vegetables every ten days until about the middle of June so that the harvest season for these will be extended. In the third planting group will come the feathery tender things, such as tomato plants, melons, cucumbers and egg plants which are best kept indoors or under glass until all danger of frost is over. Among the hardiest annual flowers are the California poppy, cosmos, calliopsis, larkspur, poppy, Linaria, Virginia stock and sweet peas. The latter must be sown as early as possible. After danger from frost has practically disappeared, zinnias, nasturtium, aster, stocks, balsam, snapdragon, marigold and gladiolus may be planted. Dahlias and cannas are a little more tender and should not go in until all danger of frost is over.

DOGS POSSESS RIGHTS DAKOTA COURT FINDS

Judge Rules People Have No Right to Tantalize Dogs

WATERTOWN, S.D.—Despite all arguments to the contrary, dogs still have rights, according to a decision rendered by Judge Lloyd B. Peterson in municipal court here.

Judge Peterson, in a case arising here, held that a dog has no right to bite people indiscriminately, but neither have people any right to tantalize a dog beyond all endurance.

His decision brought to an end a neighborhood controversy that had for some time agitated the residents of a section of the residence district. The court was asked to determine what disposition should be made of a "certain dog belonging to Lloyd Richmond and kept by his father, James Richmond." The court ordered that the dog should be kept in the future under control at all times. The court also warned the children of the neighborhood to desist from teasing the dog.

HOSPITAL SWEEPSTAKES FORWARDED IN CANADA

OTTAWA, April 12.—After considerable opposition, the hospital sweepstakes bill, authorizing the attorney-general in the respective provinces to permit one hospital sweepstakes within the province in each calendar year, passed the senate by a vote of 31 to 24.

Labor Heads Urge Five Day Week Be Used Universally

Reach Agreement After Conference With Miss Perkins

ABOLISH 7-DAY WEEK

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The seven-day week would be abolished throughout the labor world and a five-day week set up through federal legislation or any other means possible under an agreement reached by 70 labor leaders at an all-day conference yesterday with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Miss Perkins called the conference to let labor leaders express their desires with respect to the civic and economic problems confronting the wage-earners of the country.

The proposals which the conference agreed upon and which will be presented to the President by Miss Perkins are as follows:

"In the administration of public relief there should be a labor representative on all state and local relief boards which receive federal money. This representation need not be demanded in federal legislation, but should be understood as part of the practical working program of federal authorities in dispensing money.

"Great care should be taken in the distribution of relief funds that encouragement be not given to the sweating of labor. Relief funds should not be allowed to supplement wages, for in industries where products are sold for profit the wages should be sufficient to maintain the wage earner.

"In the enrollment of men for the conservation corps, there is to be an adviser to Miss Perkins who is a labor man.

"All supplies purchased for the conservation corps shall be procured from firms which operate with high standards of wages and hours.

"Great haste should be made in starting or resuming public works programs throughout the cities and states. These need not be federal public work projects, but local projects already planned or designed and known to be needed, projects which will contribute to the future welfare of their communities—not post offices in the desert." Miss Perkins interpolated "such as water works, sewage disposal plants, flood control and slum clearance projects.

"Child labor should be prevented, either through the adoption of a federal amendment or uniform laws in the states, as a means of increasing the number of jobs for adults."

One item on which the conference was not able to agree would have established labor boards in inadequately organized industries to set minimum wages and hours of labor.

Similar bills introduced into the upper house on two previous occasions had been killed, but this one won through only because it restricted the gambling in frequency and to one specific purpose. Senator J. J. Hughes dubbed such legislation a retrogressive step and said he trusted that the commons would reject it. Senators Robert Forke and George P. Graham also opposed the bill, declaring that the disadvantages outweighed any advantage that might accrue to the hospital.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
IN THE WAINWRIGHT STAR

THE PER CAPITA SAVINGS ARE GREATER TODAY THAN THEY WERE TEN YEARS AGO

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS MUST BE DESIGNED FOR THEIR FINAL LOCATION—COLOR VARIES SO MUCH UNDER DIFFERENT LIGHTING CONDITIONS

OLD SCENES AND PAST EXPERIENCES ARE RECALLED MORE VIVIDLY BY THE SCENES OF SMALL THAN BY ANY OTHER MEANS

NO GOLD ON THE BUSHES IN ARIZONA, DEAN WARNS

Thousands Flock to Arizona Lured by Tales of Free Gold

TUSCON, Ariz., April 12.—Gold does not grow on bushes in Arizona and neither are nuggets lying around like rocks, warns Dean G. M. Butler of the University of Arizona College of Mines.

Mr. Butler said thousands of persons from eastern United States are flocking to Arizona lured by fantastic reports that "gold can be picked up anywhere."

"We are doing all in our power to discourage the indigents coming to Arizona to work placer gold claims," Dean Butler said. "Recently a New York city paper carried a story telling persons living there they could make a living if they went west and panned gold. They'll starve if they try it."

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Palestine Fruit

Total Shipped in Season Up To 35,000 Cases

HALIFAX, April 12.—Palestine oranges continue to arrive in large quantities at the port of Halifax. Five thousand cases have just been landed, bringing the total for the season to date up to 25,000 cases. Five thousand more cases are on the way, which will be eight times the quantity received during the season 1932.

Improved methods of cultivation on the part of Palestine growers and recent maturity of large new orange groves are responsible for the greatly increased output. Heretofore, Great Britain has absorbed the whole of the export crop but with increased output new markets are being developed.

'Old Sol' Thaws S'bank Liquidates \$109.70 Assets

Cheque Buried Six Weeks in Snow Is Still Legible

MOSCOW, Idaho, April 12.—One of those frozen assets which had been "glaciated" for six long weeks in a snowbank on Main st., was "consigned" after Old Sol had "liquidated" the bank. The asset, a cheque for \$109.70, was returned to Mr. Oscar McCarty of the Moscow Commission company, by whom the instrument had been drawn January 20.

More than six weeks ago, McCarty had enclosed the cheque in an envelope addressed to a company out of town and bearing a return address. In some way the letter was lost in the deep snowbanks, although McCarty believed it had been mailed. When no acknowledgment from the payee came, and when his bank reported no withdrawal, he began to wonder—but the cheque failed to show up.

Today street workers, clearing the streets of the winter's litter, found the envelope, stained, badly worn, but they deciphered the return address and sent the envelope to Mr. McCarty. Inside was the cheque, the amount of \$109.70 still distinct, although the moisture had stained it badly. Although the snowbank's assets have been returned to the depositor, the First National Bank, upon which the cheque was drawn, is still on a holiday.

Department Head Talks To Youth

To Form Swine Club Here; Sign 9 Members

On Saturday afternoon a large number of young folks and parents met in the Council Chamber to hear Mr. G. S. Black give a very interesting talk on Club work in other parts of the province. Mr. Black is in charge of the Livestock Clubs in Alberta and was very enthusiastic in his remarks concerning the good that these clubs have done wherever undertaken.

At the close of the meeting it was decided to form a Swine Club here and nine members were signed up immediately. Many others took application forms which were to be filled out and returned within a few days.

There must be many young boys and girls in the district who would like to join the club and they are advised to get in touch with Mr. Clark, local representative of the Soldier Settlement of Canada, just as soon as possible. Mr. Clark was appointed temporary leader of the club until the next meeting when Mr. Andrew of Vermilion will be present and make all arrangements for the year's work. This meeting will be early in May so all members and prospective members watch for the date which will be announced as soon as known.

Baby Beef Winners Calgary Stock Show

Championship of the baby beef breeders of Central and Southern Alberta by junior farmers was won by Geo. Biggar of Calgary with Jean Henderson, of Lacombe second at the annual Calgary spring stock show and sale.

CANADA—THE IDEAL VACATION LAND A COUNTRY OF SCENIC CHARM AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

UNEXCELLED IN ABUNDANCE AND VARIETY OF HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS



In recent years Canada has become one of the most popular playgrounds of the North American continent and millions of tourists visit this country annually, in search of recreation.

Canada possesses an extensive system of modern highways, with good secondary roads linking together the main routes of travel. Excellent train services are in operation between the principal cities, while steamship lines connect lake and ocean ports. Every class of travel accommodation is available, from tourist camp to luxurious hotel. Our larger Canadian cities possess some of the finest hotels in the world and the majority of smaller cities and towns have modern establishments which cater to the travelling public.

Recreational Attractions Nearby
Within reasonable touring distance of the main centres of population, recreational attractions of outstanding merit are to be found. Lakes and rivers well stocked with fish, hunting areas of vast extent and camping grounds in their natural state, are only a few of the many features which make the country a popular vacation land during all seasons of the year. An atmosphere of old France permeates Quebec and the Maritimes, while Ontario and the Western provinces have much to offer by way of historic sites and monuments.

Numerous Canoe Trips

For those who desire a vacation close to nature, a canoe trip is ideal and Canada's extensive system of rivers and lakes offers a limitless choice of route and type of trip. For the novice there are many trips close to civilization, which may be taken with comfort and perfect safety, while unexplored regions challenge the expert and the adventurous. Canoes and equipment may be rented and guides are available in practically all districts. Subject to reasonable fire prevention regulations the canoeist, camper, camera hunter or student of wild life, may come and go, unrestricted, through the country's vast forested area.

Excellent Fishing
Canada's fishing waters on account of their extent and varied nature, provide an exceptional range of sport for the angler. The game fish include, salmon, brook trout, lake trout, bass, muskellunge, pike, pickerel, grayling, steelhead and tuna. Intelligent protection and constant re-stocking help to keep up the supply of fish in the popular districts, while in the more remote areas there are still plenty of virgin waters. The cost of fishing licenses is moderate and the open seasons are long.

Golf and Tennis Popular
Canada is well supplied with golf courses and new ones are being built in every province. No city is without at least one golf club and most of the larger towns and popular summer resorts have courses. Tennis is also popular in all parts of the country.

Government Bureau Free Information Service
A number of specially prepared booklets on Canada's recreational attractions and automobile road maps indicating the main connecting highways between one province and another may be obtained free of charge by adults, from the National Development Bureau of the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa. The Bureau also has on file information concerning practically all phases of recreation in Canada, which will be gladly provided, upon request. In order that the most complete information may be supplied it is desirable that applicants be as specific as possible as to the areas in which interested.



Smilin' Charlie Says



"Many a smart guy who knows his onions can't sell them at a profit!"

Hints for the Household

By BETTY WEBSTER

GENERAL HINTS

To Remove Coffee Stains
Wet the soiled spot with cold water. Cover with glycerine and stand for two or three hours. Then wash in cold water and soap. Repeat if necessary.

To Remove Egg Shell

Remove eggs direct from boiling water and place in cold water. The shell will come off without difficulty.

COOKING HINTS

Mint Cocktail

1 grapefruit
6 slices of pineapple
12 mint cherries
Method: Cut up fruit. Put into cocktail glasses. Add juice from pineapple and sugar if necessary.

BAKING HINTS

Cute Mice

Roll out pie crust.
Spread with butter.
Sprinkle with cinnamon and sugar.
Roll into a long roll.
Cut into two inch lengths (mice shaped).
Bake a delicate brown.

Jelly Roll

2 egg yolks
2 egg whites
Small cup of flour
1/4 cup sugar
3/8 cup of hot water
1 1/2 teaspoons of baking powder
Salt
Flavoring
Method: Beat the yolks until thick. Add sugar gradually. Add the flour. Fold in whites and flavoring. Cook in a thin sheet in a pan lined with greased paper. Bake 25 minutes. Remove at once and roll.

Apple Puff

Peel and grate enough apples to make two cups. Beat the whites of five eggs very stiff with four table-spoonful of powdered sugar. Stir the grated apples in quickly and two table-spoonful of lemon juice. Turn into a pudding dish and bake for half an hour. Serve with hot custard sauce. Eat immediately.

Rice Fish Mold

1 cup rice
1 can salmon or 1 can Tuna fish
1/2 cup of bread crumbs
1 egg
A little salt
A little onion juice
Pepper

Celery Salt

Method: Cook rice in 5 cups of boiling water for 20 minutes. Grease baking dish. Line dish with rice. Add fish in centre. Cover with rice. Cover baking dish. Set in a pan of shallow water. Bake in a moderate oven 40 minutes. Turn out on a platter. Serve with tomato sauce if desired.

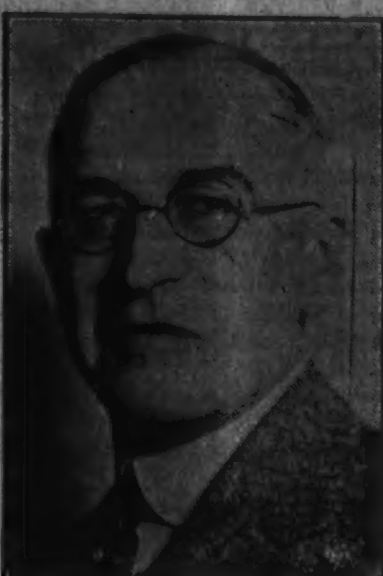
Culinary Terms

"A La Creole"—With tomatoes.
"Cafe Noir"—Black coffee.
"Casserole"—A covered dish in which food is cooked.
"Consomme"—Clear soup.
"Menu"—Bill-of-fare.
"Ragout"—Stewed meat in rich gravy.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Lettuce bags are so easily made everyone should have them. Use fine cheesecloth and make large enough to hold a couple of heads of lettuce after it has been washed.
Stand a clothes basket on a strong camp stool when hanging out clothes. It saves many a back bend.
Onions chopped fine and sprinkled over pickled beets gives a delicious flavor. It is ideal to serve on a lettuce leaf as a beet salad or as a side dish of beets.

Hearst C.P.R. Hotels



H. F. Mathews, General Manager, Canadian Pacific Hotels in Western Canada, with headquarters at Winnipeg, has been promoted to the post of General Manager of the Company's hotel system from coast to coast, with headquarters in Montreal, according to a recent announcement by E. W. Beatty, Chairman and President. Mr. Mathews brings a wide experience gained in 25 years of service with the Company, to his new position.

Catering To Children's Whims

By BETTY BARCLAY

Much has been written during the past few years about the diet of grown-ups. They are told to eat this and that and apparently many of them follow the advice given and find it to be good advice.

Much has been written also regarding food for children. Mothers are advised to serve this and that. Many of them probably try to follow this advice. A few may be successful. I am afraid, however, that others meet with trouble.

It is all very well and good for a writer to suggest giving a daily plate of spinach to Jane or Joseph—but Jane and Joseph may refuse to touch their spinach.

Not only does this apply to an unusual food like spinach, but unfortunately it even applies to a food like milk—for far too many mothers know that all children are not partial to even this healthful food.

Sometimes it is possible to force unwelcome foods upon children. When this is done some ultimately come to like these foods. Others, I am afraid, acquire a greater dislike than ever, and sometimes I wonder whether forced feeding really accomplishes any good.

To my way of thinking the wise mother should cater to her children's whims. If the child refuses to eat lettuce, try serving delicious fruit salads on dainty pieces of crisp lettuce. Sooner or later the children are likely to learn to like this lettuce flavored with fruit juices. Ultimately they will probably eat lettuce in other forms.

If the child does not care for milk in its natural form, serve it in forms that please him. Scalloped potatoes call for milk and so does frizzled beef. Ice cream contains plenty of milk. So do desserts such as creams, puddings, some whips and dishes of junket.

Junket is particularly valuable to the mother anxious to see that her child secures a considerable quantity of milk each day. It completely transforms milk, changes it from a liquid to a custard-like form, adds flavor in natural colors, appeals to the appetite of children and is much easier to digest. This latter quality makes junket very desirable for a lunch between meals, because by the time the child comes to his regular meal the between-meal-bite has been digested.

Egg Junket
1 tablet for junket
1 tablespoon cold water
2 egg yolks
3 table-spoons sugar
1 pint milk
1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring

Small pinch salt

Dissolve tablet for junket in one table-spoon cold water. Beat egg yolk slightly, add sugar, salt, and vanilla flavoring to milk. Warm to lukewarm—not hot, stirring constantly. Add dissolved tablet for junket. Stir quickly a few seconds and pour into dessert glasses. Chill in refrigerator. Recipe makes five servings.

Bo-Peep's Party Pudding

1 tablet for junket

1 pint milk
1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring
1 table-spoon cocoa
3 table-spoons honey
1 1/2 cup heavy cream
Crisp rice, corn, or wheat flakes

Mix honey and cocoa to a smooth paste. Heat slowly to boiling, stirring constantly. Let boil one minute, continuing to stir. Dissolve tablet for junket in 1 table-spoon cold water. Warm milk to lukewarm—NOT HOT. Add vanilla flavoring, honey, and cocoa mixture to lukewarm milk. Mix well. Add dissolved tablet for junket. Stir quickly for a few seconds. Pour at once into dessert glasses. Let stand until firm, then chill in refrigerator.

Serve in same glasses topped with honeyed whipped cream and cereal flakes. Allow 1 1/2 table-spoons strained honey to each cup of whipped cream. Add 1 cup crisp cereal flakes and mix well. Garnish top with flakes also. The cereal should not be added until serving time.

HOW AND WHAT TO SERVE

Some women cook because they must feed their families, though they have no liking for it, and some women cook because they like it, and these are the cooks whom the world admires.

To the woman who likes to experiment, to change recipes according to her fancy, to add this and leave that out, cooking is a fascinating subject. To the woman who always uses the same recipes, who never adds any frills or anything more than is necessary simply to make food edible, cooking will never be anything but a task. Also the woman who likes to experiment is often more economical than the other, for with a plain and simple recipe, by adding a new spice or sauce, the dish is made one fit for a banquet.

There is no end to the variations that can be made with salad recipes. A little gelatin used with soup stock or fruit juices and fresh spring vegetables such as onions, radishes, cucumbers, etc., added to the mixture when it is cold, makes pretty and delicious salads. A few pointers will be valuable at this time of year when salads are refreshing and healthful, supplying minerals that are needed by the body after the heavy eating during the winter months.

Prepare the salad so that it will be pleasing in appearance as well as in taste. All green vegetables used should be crisp, cold and dry when served. If several food materials are used the flavors should blend. Have the salad dressing well seasoned and its ingredients well proportioned. Always add the dressing to a salad just before serving, except when you marinate the food materials with French dressing.

Lettuce is used with almost all salads either in the leaf form or shredded and made into a bed or as a border. The best way to shred lettuce is with a pair of scissors. Molded salads are very easy to make and can be served on any occasion, but they are particularly popular for the buffet supper, teas or parties. They can be prepared long before the guests arrive and will not only save you much time but prove a real treat.

THRIFTY SALAD

Dissolve a package of lemon gelatin (or 2 tbs of plain gelatin) in the juice of one-half lemon in a pint of boiling water. When cold put a shallow layer in bottom of mold, and when partly set, place in some sliced tomatoes, fill mold with alternate layers of salmon, cooked peas and cold gelatin. Serve on bed of lettuce leaves, garnish with tomatoes, adding

Did You Ever

Stop To Think

The attraction and distraction of life today are such that youth, however eager, is unable to keep up with them. In these circumstances, it is little wonder that literature, historical and biographical, is neglected for sensational and exciting rubbish.

We must realize that today the Apple of Knowledge, good and evil, cannot always be withheld from the lips of our boys and girls. For that reason an enormous responsibility is thrown accordingly upon parents, teachers and churches. Much of society no longer collaborates with them in the protection of childhood. The work of the home and school must protect them.

The modern child does not tip-toe into the sea of life, but seems to be thrown out of his depth in order that he may teach himself to swim.

There is, we think, an old-fashioned yet sure, protection for the child, and that is through the building of sound character in childhood by parents teaching the example.

Louisburg Fortress Tourist Mecca

4,715 Visitors at Historic Spot Last Season

SYDNEY, N.S., April 1.—The old fortress at Louisburg in Cape Breton, construction of which was commenced in 1710 by the French as a second Dunkirk and successfully assailed by New England troops in 1745 continues to prove a popular lure for tourists. During the past season 4,715 tourists visited this historic spot, one of the most prominent in Canada.

It was here that the New England troops which were composed of tradespeople and farmers first realized that they were the equal of European troops and a monument was erected on the site by the Society for the Commemoration of Colonial Wars of the United States to commemorate the unsuccessful attack of the New Englanders. The fortress, after the capture in 1745, was returned to France and was again attacked and seized by Wolfe and Amherst in 1758, in conjunction with Admiral Boscawen who had command of the warships which co-operated with the land forces.

French dressing or mayonnaise. Will serve six.

CELERY AND TOMATO ASPIC SALAD

3 cups tomato pulp
1 tbs chopped onion
1-2 tbs gelatin
1-8 tsp pepper
2 cups finely chopped celery
1 tsp salt
1 tsp salt 1 tbs sugar
1-2 tsp paprika

Boil tomatoes and onions together for ten minutes and add seasoning. Soak gelatin in two table-spoons cold water for five minutes and add to the strained tomato. Stir until dissolved. Pour into small molds and set in the refrigerator until set. Serve on crisp lettuce with mayonnaise dressing. For a clear salad strain the tomatoes.

NEW SALAD

Break a cup of shrimps into small pieces and add them to finely minced onion and enough cold boiled potatoes cut in small cubes to make 1 1/2 cups. Add a hard-boiled egg put through ricer and 1 tbs minced sweet pickle. Mix with mayonnaise and let stand for 1/2 hour before serving.

KING SALAD

Use one cup cabbage, one cup carrots, one cup celery, one green pepper, one onion, shred all fine and mix this with dressing. Use 1/2 tsp salt, two tbs. lemon juice, four tbs. olive oil. Mix and beat thoroughly. Serve on lettuce with sliced tomatoes.

PATRICIA'S PATTERNS

by Patricia Allen

New frocks for spring emphasize slender lines in skirts, with bodices that follow the lines of the natural figure, and shoulder width emphasized in many instances by tucks, folds and sleeve caps. Skirts are still cut on the bias, but there is a tendency to cut them on the straight, with pleats to emphasize length and slimmness. The waistline is generally normal. Skirts show a tendency to grow longer, with ten inches from the floor as the standard daytime length, the more formal frocks for afternoon wear at bridge or tea often having skirts five or six inches from the floor. Necklines are still high, but the wide bateau neckline is popular.

Among the popular spring colors navy blue, black with white, flesh color, pale blue and beige, and natural beige, are in the lead. Gray, in combination with navy or black, is also popular. Brown is mainly used in combination with other shades, beige, brown and red being a popular threesome. Smoother weaves are emphasized in fabrics.



7826. Girls' dress. This pattern is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2 5/8 yards of 35-inch material. Five-eighth yard of elastic banding is required for the sleeves.

7828. Ladies' dress. This pattern is designed in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 38 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material together with 5-8 yard of contrasting material.

THE NEW SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK

Send in 15 cents in silver or stamps for the Spring and Summer 1933 Book of Fashions containing 230 designs of ladies', misses' and children's patterns, also hints to the home dress-maker.

In this helpful book there are included some points for the needle, 30 of the various simple stitches being illustrated.

Patterns illustrated and described above are also 15 cents each. Address all requests for patterns and fashion books to Patricia Allen, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Be sure to write your name and address plainly and state number and size of the pattern you wish. If you order pattern and fashion book do not expect them together; they will be sent you separately.

Retires in Pyjamas

MONTREAL April 1.—A "true story" emanating from Grenada, says that a solicitor there, feeling certain that the next six months would bring no business, laid in "a stock of literature, some simple food and got his radio into good condition." He then got into pyjamas and retired, getting up only to take exercise, feed himself and bathe.

GO TO CHURCH NEXT SUNDAY



FAITH inspires Hope and Hope builds Fortitude. To possess these three is to be blessed with Life's most precious gifts.

FOR, Faith moves mountains. It guides our footsteps through Life and leads us out of the darkness of uncertainty into the glorious sunshine of achievement.

Each of these Churches extends a friendly hand of Welcome to you. Attend one of their services next Sunday morning -- and be a regular attendant every Sunday after that!

United Church of Canada

Rev. W. J. Huston, B.A., Minister

11:00 a.m.—Morning Service.
12 noon—Sunday School.
3:00 p.m.—Greenfields.
7:30 p.m.—Evening Worship.

Blessed Sacrament Church

Rev. Hugo Doyle, P.P.
Rev. R. Britton, asst.

Heath Gospel Mission

Sunday School for all each Sunday at 2 p.m.
Regular Gospel service each Sunday at 3 p.m.
Lively Young People's service every Friday at 8 p.m.
Evangelical, Fundamental, Unsectarian.
Everyone Cordially Welcome.

St. Thomas' Church

(Anglican)

SERVICES

8 a.m.—Holy Communion each Sunday.

11 a.m.—Choral Communion, alternate Sundays.

10 a.m.—Sunday School.

7:30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

Baptisms, Weddings and Funerals by Arrangement with Chas. N. Bateman (vicar).

Presbyterian Church

WAINWRIGHT ALBERTA

Rev. W. S. Brooker, Minister

Regular preaching service every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, also in the evening at 7:30. Prayer service every Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.
12:15—Sunday School Classes, for all ages.

ALL ARE WELCOME.

★ ★ AN EASY WAY OUT OF A MEAN JOB ★ ★



Stains flush off with Gillett's Lye . . .

ONCE a week just pour Gillett's Lye—full strength—down your toilet bowls and drains. It removes all stubborn stains without hard scrubbing and rubbing. Cannot harm enamel, is non-injurious to plumbing. Kills germs and banishes odors, too.

Keep a solution of Gillett's Pure Flake Lye on hand for all your household cleaning. One teaspoonful dissolved in a quart of cold water

makes a safe, economical cleanser. Use it for greasy pots and pans, the kitchen floor, sinks and bathtubs.

And be sure to get the genuine Gillett's Pure Flake Lye. Order a tin today. Ask for it by name at your grocer's.

GILLETT'S LYE

Free Booklet

The Gillett's Lye Booklet tells you how to avoid drudgery by using this powerful cleanser and disinfectant for dozens of heavy cleaning jobs.

Also contains full directions for soap making, disinfecting and other uses on the farm. Ask for free copy, Standard Brands Limited, Fraser Avenue & Liberty Street, Toronto, Ontario.

* Never dissolve lye in hot water. The action of the lye itself heats the water.



EATS DIRT

The Wainwright Star

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T. M. WARNOCK, Editor and Publisher.

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Transient Advs.—Cash with Order.

All changes for Contract advertisements will be inserted till forbid and charged for accordingly.

Accounts rendered monthly

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1933.

THE MARCH OF THE NATIONS

Mystery still enshrouds the exact cause of the loss of the great navy dirigible Akron at sea off the New Jersey coast. Lieut.-Commander Herbert V. Wiley, executive officer and one of the three survivors of 76 men tells of the Akron's dismemberment with rudder lines snapping in an electrical storm, and of its swift descending, despite dropping ballast, and its spinning crash; but he says the airplane was not struck by lightning and was not on fire. Swept downward in the vortex of the storm, is the best explanation experts can suggest. The wreckage and the men are swallowed in the continuing gale. The world sorrows

with America. But the newly finished naval airship Macon will soon go into commission. The Navy is not afraid. Its spirit showed in the control room as the Akron fell—Discipline, tersely reports Commander Wiley, was perfect.

Seventeen Thousand Players Registered

If you've wondered why most of the players in the National Hockey League are Canadians, this might be revealing.

Frank Greenleaf, president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, reported at the annual meeting that 17,047 hockey players were registered in the Dominion.

The total represented a decrease over last year's figures, but this was accounted for by the fact that the Intercollegiate Union did not register its players.

HEATH

Mrs. Thomas Scott and Mrs. Norman Scott of Arland, Sask. were visitors at the home of Mrs. Frank Frost.

Mr. Melvin Dixon of the Northern elevator at Heath was taken ill with pneumonia and has been taken to his home at Wainwright.

Mrs. A. Bartlett of Arland was the guest of Mrs. J. Bartlett at Arm lake during the week.

Miss Clara Bowen is returning on Monday to resume her duties at Arm Lake school.

Notice to Dog Owners

TOWN OF WAINWRIGHT

By resolution, passed at the last regular meeting of the Wainwright Town Council, the 15th inst., was set as the ultimate date at which all owners, possessors or harborers of dogs within the Town of Wainwright must have obtained licenses to keep such dogs, required under By-Law Number 102 of the said town. Any owner, possessor or harborer of a dog, within the Town of Wainwright, who neglects or refuses to obtain a license, as required by the said By-Law, until after the said date, will render himself liable to the penalty provided under the said By-Law.

N. S. KENNY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Notice to Farmers

REOPENING OF CREAMERY

Messrs. Burns & Company Limited have signified their willingness to reopen their Creamery at Wainwright, Alberta, provided they have assurance of a sufficient number of cows in the district to warrant the operation of this creamery. The Council of the Town of Wainwright are anxious to lend every assistance to the farmers in this connection and are therefore asking that farmers generally will leave particulars of the number of cows they expect to be milking during the coming summer, at one of the following stores, viz: A. C. Armstrong Limited, H. C. Montgomery, J. Patterson or Safeway Stores Limited. Your earliest co-operation will be of great assistance.

N. S. KENNY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

CHOICE QUARTER SECTION FOR SALE—8 Miles East of Wainwright

The Municipal District of Gilt Edge, No. 422, will sell for cash the N.E. 29-44-5 W4, containing 160 acres, more or less, to the highest bidder, provided said bid equals reserve price placed thereon. 90 acres broken; considerable fencing; no buildings.

Submit offers to

F. C. HORN, Sec.-Treas.

Einstein, the Traveler

Nothing is more distasteful to him than the fact that the public busies itself with his private life. Members of his family must carefully keep from him all newspapers which contain articles about him or pictures of him. If, accidentally, such a sheet does fall into his hands, he throws it away infuriated, or looks at his picture with a laugh, and says: "Bah! What a nasty, fat fellow."

Although lecture tours repeatedly expose him to the disadvantages of fame, to the annoyances and intrusions of publicity, and to the painful experience of the sensational, Einstein has often been lured by faraway places. Travel increases inner freedom. It makes one conscious of the diversity of man, peoples and landscapes. It brings about an emotional experience which bears fruit forever. In the first years of the post-war period, the yearning for a larger world was especially strong in Germany; all the more so since the war had introduced, almost throughout the world, a remarkable period of change which had greatly changed the characters of the different countries and their ways of living. It was especially the realization of this change which made possible the wide influence of the theory of relativity on the circles of intellectuals of all nations.

Travel means not only the reception of impressions, but a comparison of nations, scenery, cultures and finally, a comparison of strangers with oneself. For this very reason the creative power of travel cannot be replaced by anything else. Of course, on the screen, we see the foreign landscape and also the faces of its inhabitants, but since the vivid atmosphere is lacking the creative power of comparison is also lacking. In his travels, Einstein has felt this power very deeply. He has written a careful diary of his impressions, which is of literary, and even poetic importance. These impressions are among the most valuable sensations of his life.

His lecture tours led him through various European countries, to North and South America and to Japan. He saw the European cities; he felt New York as the new capital of the world. Of all these journeys, that to Japan (1922-23) is certainly the most important because of the multitude of scenic and human impressions which Einstein received.

With keen eyes Einstein recognizes the fundamental trait of the Japanese: "He is impersonal, but not really reserved, because in his social life he does not appear to own anything personally which he would want to acquire or hide."

Einstein also looks back upon life. What a change from his lonely and painful youth to the present! This journey, which assumes more and more the character of a triumphal procession, which indeed contradicts his character, is nevertheless, a proof of the meaning and success of his life's work. One could not have imagined it more beautiful and sincere. How distant he used to be from other men! How shy and awkward! Now there are stretched toward him everywhere hands in hearty greeting. Anton Reiser, in "Albert Einstein. A Biographical Portrait," (New York: Boni.)

I Am the Printing Press

(By Robert H. Davis)

I am the printing-press, born of the mother earth. My heart is of steel, my limbs are of iron, and my fingers are of brass.

I sing the songs of the world, the oratorios of history, the symphonies of all time.

I am the voice of today, the herald of tomorrow. I weave into the warp of the past the wool of the future. I tell the stories of peace and war alike.

I make the human heart beat with passion and tenderness. I stir the pulses of nations and make brave men do braver deeds, and soldiers die.

I inspire the midnight toiler, weary at his loom, to lift his head again and gaze with fearlessness into the vast beyond, seeking the consolation of a hope eternal.

When I speak, a myriad people listen to my voice. The Saxon, the Celt, the Hun, the Slav, the Hindu, all comprehend me.

I am the tireless clarion of the news. I cry your joys and sorrows every hour. I fill the dullard's mind with thoughts uplifting. I am light, knowledge, power. I epitomize the conquests of mind over matter.

I am the record of all things mankind has achieved. My offspring comes to you in the candle's glow, amid the dim lamps of poverty, the splendor of riches; at sunrise, at high noon, and in the waning evening.

I am the laughter and tears of the world, and I shall never die until all things return to the immutable dust. I am the printing-press.

Guide: And this is the most.

Tourist: Goah, how could a fellow get one of those things in his eye?

Hospital Board Holds Regular Monthly Meet

Members of regular meeting of trustees of Wainwright Municipal Hospital No. 17 held on April 10, 1933. All members present. Minutes of last regular meeting were read and on motion of Trustee Jackson were adopted. Moved by Trustee Jackson—That letter of McCannell Bros be acknowledged and tabled until next meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Sutherland—That communication from J. T. Allen and be tabled until next meeting.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Jackson—That we requisition Buffalo Coulee M. D. at 2 3/4 cents per acre on acreage transferred from Manville District to Wainwright.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Gardner—That secretary notify Mr. Wm. New that if he will accept \$14.45 as payment of his account this will be forwarded.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Jackson—That applications for relief nursing be filed.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Perkins—That correspondence from Vale M.D., Alton Lumber Co., Huachuca M.D., Chavuit Allison and Co and two letters from Dept. be filed.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Sutherland—That indent agreement with village of Hughenden be signed by chairman and secretary and forwarded to minister for approval.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Gardner—That chairman and secretary be authorized to prepare and sign statement as required by Department in respect to reduction in none-ratepayers ward fees.—Carried.

Councillors Veasey and Dalton of Battle River M.D. met the Board regarding accounts.

Minutes of Annual Ratepayers meeting were then taken up.

Moved by Trustee Perkins—That secretary write contributing councils, notifying them that application had been made by Gilt Edge M.D. for one additional representative on hospital board. And that they be asked to give their consent or rejection to such member being appointed, also secretary be authorized to inform each council of amount of requisition from each municipality.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Sutherland—That meetings of board be held in hospital.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Jackson—That chairman and secretary be authorized to pay staff salaries at end of each month.—Carried.

Accounts amounting to \$902.46 were then presented and cheques issued covering same.—Carried.

The matron reported as follows for month of March.

Female patients admitted 15
Male patients admitted 15
Female patients discharged 15
Male patients discharged 15
Patients in hospital 15
Infants born 15
Medical cases 15
Operations 12
Major 12
Minor 12
Deaths Nil

Moved by Trustee Jackson—That report of matron be accepted.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Santee—That matron be authorized to hire relief nurses.—Motion lost.

Moved by Trustee Gardner—That Miss Page recommend two nurses for relief, hiring of which to be approved by the Board.—Carried.

House committee recommended the making of a tank and table for the x-ray room.

Moved by Trustee Jackson—That matron instruct janitor to have tank and table made for x-ray room also have eave trough and radiator repaired.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Jackson—That Sutherland interview F. Fish re cost of repairs.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Jackson—That next regular meeting be held second Friday in May at 2 o'clock.—Carried.

Moved by Trustee Gardner—That meeting adjourn.—Carried.

YOU CAN'T TELL

Our tortoise cat is round and sleek; He nods his head and puffs his chest, While he sits napping in the sun. He is both very old and wise, He has such round and solemn eyes, You'd never think he had much fun.

But when the moon glows white and clear, He's wide awake and chants with cheer, He's purring songs of battles won. So people, though they may look tame, Have often wrought great deeds of fame.

Though looks conceal what they have done, —Mary Janet Collins.

She: You deceived me before our marriage. You said your father was a railroad director.

He: And so he is. He directs traffic at a railroad crossing.

Fat and Skinny

Getting thin or getting fat. How those two hugaboo do hang over the American people. Verily no blue law could cause more discomfort.

Mary adores chocolate, but she'll tell you anxiously that she can't eat them because she is getting too fat.

Dad doesn't really mind his big paunch, but so darned many people say, "You aren't so slim as you used to be, are you, Jim," that in desperation he takes to gym, suffers the tortures of using long unused muscles, and lives on a slice of toast and water just to put the silence on that "getting fat" speech.

And how the fat ones do envy the thin ones who the doctor orders to drink lots of milk, eat beefsteak and all the candy they want.

But suppose you are a thin one and hate milk? Still you will suffer the nauseating stuff just so you won't have to hear people say, "My goodness girl, you're nothing but a wraith."

Somehow or other, one can't help thinking that old Gibbon, who wrote "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" is to be envied for his courage. The doctor told him, or so the story goes, that he'd die if he kept on getting fatter. But he said he'd be damned if he'd give up eating the way he wanted to, and so he died, glorying in his fatness, although he required a specially built chair big enough for two ordinary folk.

—Oo—

Recording Echo From a Whale's Back

LONDON.—An echo off a whale's back was responsible for the discovery that fish shoals can be located by trawlers fitted with a new depth-sounding device called the echometer.

Hundreds of British trawlers and other ships are installing this apparatus whose primary function is to give instantaneous depth recordings. Experience in the use of the echometer showed that the nature of the sea bed over which a vessel is passing can also be told.

Then the navigating officer or a trawler who studied the readings of his sounding device noticed on one occasion that the tell-tale point of light on his dial jumped suddenly from 30 fathoms to 6, when it was known that whales were in the neighborhood. The echo, he decided, was thrown off the whale's back instead of the sea bottom.

Subsequently he found that a rocky or hard sea bed showed a different type of reading from a muddy or soft bottom. Finally it was found that a thick shoal of fish gave yet another type of reading.

Using the echometer device is simple for reading off the depth of water, but experience is necessary to enable the users to discern the little differences which show the nature of the sea bed or shoals of fish. The detection of a whale is said to be an easy matter.

The echometer is attached to the ship's side below the water line and is connected to the ship's bridge. An electrical impulse is sent out which strikes the sea bottom and is reflected back like an echo; the elapsed time between the transmission and receipt is shown almost instantaneously on a dial in the form of a depth reading.

ONLY A SMILE, A WORD, A TOUCH

It was only a sunny smile, And little it cost in the giving; But it scattered the night Like a morning light, And made the day worth living.

Through life's dull warp a woof it wove In shining colors of hope and love; And the Angels smiled as they watched above, Yet little it cost in the giving.

It was only a kindly word, A word that was lightly spoken, Yet not in vain, For it stilled the pain.

Of a heart that was nearly broken, It strengthened a faith beset by fears, And groping blindly through mists of tears, For light to brighten the coming years, Although it was lightly spoken.

It was only a helping hand, And it seemed of little availing; But its clasp was warm, And it saved from harm A brother whose strength was failing.

Its touch was tender as angel's wings, But it rolled the stone from the hidden springs, And pointed the way to higher things, Though it seemed of little availing.

A smile, a word, or a touch, And each is easily given; Yet either may win A soul from sin, Or smooth the way to Heaven.

A smile may lighten the falling heart, A word may soften pain's keenest smart, A touch may lead us from sin apart— How easily either is given.

Spider Captures Bird

Bird Entangled in Spider's Web and Held Helpless

An unusual incident is recorded from the Transvaal. "Feeling a hunt," says a correspondent, "I became aware of excited flutterings. On going to investigate I found a small bird hanging upside down, apparently in the air, between two branches. A nearer view revealed that its feet were firmly entangled in a very large spider's web. The spider was not to be seen. It had evidently retreated to a place of hiding. The captive was doing its utmost to escape, fluttering and twittering loudly. It appeared, however, to be getting more and more entangled, so I released it and it flew off. Although they are not found here, bird-eating spiders are well known in South America."

—Oo—

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL NOTES

BORN—To Mr and Mrs F. Butler, of Fabyan, at Wainwright Municipal Hospital, on April 11th a boy.

BORN—To Mr and Mrs E. Lees, at the Wainwright Municipal Hospital on April 10th, a girl.

—Oo—

WORK ON MACON FOR TRIAL FLIGHT NEARLY COMPLETE

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Navy Department announced yesterday that the first trial flight of the airship Macon, sister ship of the Akron will be held at Akron, Ohio, next Thursday.

The ship will be completed Wednesday and, weather permitting will take off early the next day. The board of inspection and survey of the department headed by Rear Admiral George C. Day will arrive in Akron Monday to be on hand for the first tests. The ship will be manned by naval officers and enlisted men for the trial flights.

—Oo—

SECURITY IN TRYING TIMES

A recent article on the food problems of children in times of curtailed incomes has raised some questions concerning other adjustments of children that are now being forced upon them in many homes through no fault of the parents, a change in the method, if not the standard of living, has resulted in the last year or so.

Children who have had luxuries now have only necessities. Those who had only necessities, in some cases, are deprived even of these. This has meant for many a change of residence, a change of schools, inability to send children to college and a host of other deprivations.

"How can we prevent these disappointments from having an unfortunate effect upon children?" asks one reader.

MEETING THE SITUATION

In the question suggested there is a real mental hygiene problem involved. The first requisite for the child's mental health is that he shall have a feeling of security. He must be certain of the place where he belongs. He must know that he is wanted and loved. He must be sure that his needs will be supplied. This means a real responsibility for parents. But this feeling of security is not necessarily dependent upon luxuries or great means. It can be supplied in large part by the interest, love and confidence of the parents themselves. They can make him feel secure, even when their fortunes are shifting, by emphasizing the brighter side and accepting cheerfully whatever God's providence sends. This calls for courage and fortitude—qualities evidenced by parents everywhere today.

It would be unfair to underestimate or to deny the effects on children caused by the present economic upheaval. But before children it is preferable not to emphasize them. Parents can do much to keep children from becoming overconscious of their changed social or financial status. For these are not child interests, except as we make them interested in such adult concerns.

CHILDREN DEMOCRATIC

Children, unless "spoiled" by adult opinions, are naturally democratic. And their needs are not great. They are relative, being regulated by what the children about them have. If parents would band together and co-operate by simplifying children's schedules each family would thereby profit. For children, like adults, try to keep up with the Joneses.

And don't discuss what the Smiths have and what their children haven't. And don't lament that Barbara and Bill had to be withdrawn from pay school or boarding school. Instead show them all the advantages there are in going at home to the parochial school. Enter into plans and activities with them if time permits and they'll forget all about being unable to go to the movies. Substitute simple home pleasures for expensive entertainment. Incidentally, the children will benefit and the evils of depression days can be turned to good.

Three Die in Flames

Morrin Prairie Fire; Many Hurt, Loss High

(Continued from Page One)

And the mother, panic-stricken, suffering agonies from her burns, gave chase to her children in a futile attempt to bring them back to comparative safety near the centre of the road where the car was. The mother fell, overcome by smoke, when she reached the body of her eldest daughter. Mrs. Devalerola was severely burned before being dragged from the path of the flames.

The husband, who stayed in the car, not knowing where his family had gone until too late, was unhurt, except for a few minor burns.

The Devalerola family live two miles west of where the tragedy occurred, and one adult son, who was helping to battle the flames, was almost within hailing distance at the time. The car was not even scorched as the wind changed for the third time during the afternoon within a few minutes after the three victims had been trapped.

The fire started about four miles north of the scene of the double fatality, first traveling north, then swerving eastward and finally coming south. Several farmhouses, which stood in the line of fire, were saved by the sudden change of wind. The homestead of Clark McRae being the first to fall victim to the flames.

Harold Pennock, a farmer of the district, suffered severe burns in fighting the blaze as it swept the Pennock farm. He is receiving treatment at his farm. Several firefighters, gathered quickly from the surrounding district, suffered minor burns, as did Mr. Devalerola.

Others to suffer loss of their homes were James Lawrence, Samuel Conness and the Pennock homestead. Thousands of dollars worth of farm machinery lying in the field was also destroyed. At least one horse perished.

All Danger Passed

The bodies of the two dead children were brought to Drumheller after being viewed by the police. The wind, which suddenly blew up around noon time, died down shortly after sundown when several small blazes were gotten under control. Latest reports from the district are to the effect that all danger is over.

When the Journal representative drove to the scene of the double fatality, he saw a group of tired farmers standing in the roadway, their bodies braced against the wind. The body of Margaret was covered by a tarpaulin. Farmers stated that her clothing and that of the younger sister had been reduced to ashes. The bodies of the two girls were blackened by the ravages of smoke and heat. The elder brother paced backward and forward, not yet comprehending the tragedy as he thought of the strain of the past hours of firefighting. The car had been dragged back out of the soft ground and stood uncached, a few feet up the road.

The air was still dense with smoke and drifting soil while smoldering ashes a few yards away arose from the Lawrence home. The barn, only a few feet away from the house, was not even scorched. Mr. and Mrs. Pennock, an aged couple who lived in the district for many years, were rendered destitute, having lost every possession in the fire. What remained of their home was still burning.

Late reports Friday night from the hospital are to the effect that Mrs. Devalerola is now conscious but her condition remains critical. Her husband, in company with many old friends from the Morrin district, form a silent group in the hospital corridors.—Edmonton Journal.

—Oo—

Rules for Pharmacist Under "Bluff King Hal"

Cleanliness Then, As Now—Rule For Pharmacists

—Oo—

A prominent pharmacist and physician of Henry VIII's reign named Bulleyn, who is said to have been a cousin of Anne Bolleyn, one of the king's numerous wives, laid down these rules for the practice of pharmacy, wrote Charles H. LaWall in "Four Thousand Years of Pharmacy." "The apothecary must first serve God! For the end, be cleanly, and pity the poor. His place of dwelling and shop must be cleanly, to please the senses withal. His garden must be at hand with plenty of herbs, seeds and roots. He must read Dioscorides. He must have his mortars, stills, pots, filters, glasses, boxes, clean and sweat (correct). He must have two places in his shop, one most clean for physic and the base place for chirurgic stuff. He is neither to decrease nor diminish his physician's prescriptions. He is neither to buy nor sell rotten drugs. He must be able to open well a vein, for to help pleurisy. He is to meddle only in his own vocation, and to remember that his office is only to be the physician's sock."

"Man Flies"

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

"Pigeon flies!" called a dark-eyed Brazilian boy, and his playmates raised their fingers.

"Bat flies!" the boy who was "it" shouted again, and again came the quick response of raised fingers.

"Fox flies!" he called, so suddenly that one or two boys were taken unaware and raised their fingers.

"Forfeit! forfeit!" called the other players, and the boys who had been so heedless as to agree that a fox flies looked somewhat chagrined as they searched in their pockets for articles to be given as forfeits.

"Pigeon flies!" the game went on. "Man flies!" the leader jerked out suddenly. Most of the players made no response to this absurd announcement, but the fingers of a very small boy shot up in quick agreement.

"Hol hol!" shouted the boys in derision. "Alberto thinks a man can fly! Forfeit! forfeit!"

"I will not pay a forfeit!" protested the little lad resolutely. "A man can fly! And at least if he can't fly now he will some day!" And his tone was so full of conviction that though some of the boys still chuckled, they said no more about the forfeit. Alberto was a keen little fellow, always busy with experiments and

machinery. Maybe he knew what he was talking about.

Alberto Santos-Dumont was firmly convinced that it would be entirely possible for a man to fly, if only he had the right equipment. He used to look up into the bright blue sky of Brazil, and think how splendid it would be to be flying up there, free to float over tangled forests and wide rivers and great plantations.

Not that he lacked mechanical devices for covering the ground quickly! His father, the owner of large plantations, had steam traction-engines for cultivating his fields, his own "machine houses," where his product was prepared for market. He even had his own private plantation railway, covering more than 60 miles.

An Engine Driver at Seven

"I can scarcely imagine a more suggestive environment for a boy dreaming over mechanical inventions," Alberto Santos-Dumont wrote. "At the age of seven I was permitted to drive our steam traction-engines, at the age of 12 I had conquered my place in the cab of the Baldwin locomotive engine." When his father and brothers took long horseback trips over the plantation, Alberto preferred to slip down to the works and play with the engines.

Toy steam engines and machines

were not for him. He had real machinery to play with. And his father, a graduate engineer, was able to give this young mechanical genius much useful and practical instructions.

All this time, the boy was dreaming of airships, planning how they could be made, and indeed making and flying small ones which he made himself. He experimented with tiny balloons made of silk paper and small airships driven by springs of twisted rubber and moved by screw propellers. He determined that someday he would build an airship in which he could sail the skies. He received a part of his education in France, and he decided that he would return to France when he grew up and carry on his experiments in flying there.

He chose France for two reasons: there, he knew great interest was being shown in aerial navigation. There too, light motors had been highly developed for automobiles, and light motors were most essential for his purpose.

In 1897 he went to Paris to begin serious work in aeronautics. He made his first ascent that year in a spherical balloon, with a companion, and though they encountered a storm and experienced great difficulty in getting tree-tops and escaped by throwing the ballast, though they finally landed only to watch the balloon crumple before their eyes, young Santos-Dumont had had his first taste in flying through the air and had found the ex-

perience quite as exhilarating as he had dreamed. He had seen the white clouds spread out below him, their billowy fluffiness shining in the sunlight, and in spite of the dangers and discouragements, which were many, from that moment he went straight ahead with an enthusiasm that never faltered.

Overcoming Obstacles

Many things were in his favor, to be sure. He was small and slight weighing slightly over a hundred pounds. And in a pursuit where every ounce was carefully calculated, his lightness was a great advantage. Moreover, he had plenty of money, and mechanical ability amounting to genius; and, added to these necessary things, he had a high courage that never acknowledged defeat. And all of these disadvantages were needed, for he had obstacles in plenty.

He took a few trips with an experienced aeronaut before he attempted sailing alone. Then, in his own first balloon, of spherical shape, he went flying in all kinds of weather, studying air currents, atmospheric conditions, and the action of his balloon. He realized that an elongated gas bag would be much more practical, but also more difficult to handle, and he ascended in his round balloon thirty times before he began work on an elongated gas bag.

He decided on a small engine for this new ship, three and a half horsepower, and after he had experimented with the little motor in all possible

ways, he put it on a tricycle and led a procession of powerful automobiles in the Paris-Amsterdam races, to prove its power and speed. To this little gasoline motor was attached a propeller, and both were fastened to the aeronaut's basket, behind, with the tank of gasoline in front. Before this device was attached to the gas bag, Santos-Dumont tested it carefully by hanging himself up in his basket from the roof of his workshop, and experimenting with the motor to see how much pushing power it could exert.

In 1898 he made his first ascent in his first real airship—a great bag of yellow silk, 83 feet long, with the basket, the motor, and six-foot propeller hanging by strong, slender cords, 16 feet below the bag.

Of course, a great crowd had gathered to see him "take off," and people held their breath as they watched. Against his better judgment he flew with the wind instead of against it, and the breeze, combined with the power of the propeller, forced him ahead too fast to give him time to clear the treetops, and he flew directly into them.

But the damage was quickly repaired, and two days later the young Brazilian ascended again, against the wind this time. The propeller whirled the little motor chugged briskly, and Santos-Dumont stood in his little basket, bag of ballast at his feet, the controlling cords of the rudder in his hand. He had also a bag of loose sand. He turned the rudder for lateral movements, shifted the bag of ballast and moved the extra bag of sand according as he wished to go up or down—the propeller pushing in the direction it pointed. For the first time a man had actual control of an airship which carried him.

An Exhilarating Flight
He sailed about for a short time, conscious of such an exhilaration as he thought the birds must feel. Then the great gas bag began to crumple as the gas compressed. He worked fast, doing what he could to counteract the difficulty, but the earth seemed to be jumping toward him as he fell toward the Longchamps race course. Some of the boys were there, flying kites. The aeronaut shouted to them to seize his trailing guide rope and run with it against the wind. They understood at once and obeyed instantly, and the speed of the fall was checked. Santos-Dumont was unharmed, but his ship was smashed to bits.

He set about immediately making another, in which some of the faults of the first were corrected. This one fell into a tree and was destroyed, but again the young Brazilian was unharmed and began work on "Santos-Dumont 3." When this ship collapsed and dumped its young passenger into the tree-tops, his friends tried to stop the experimenting, but Santos-Dumont set to work at once on another ship, the best he had had.

In this one he sailed straight to the Eiffel Tower, maneuvering around it for fully 20 minutes. This had been his great ambition, and he felt proud and happy as he sailed back and

Blind Man Finds Gardening Hobby Pays Big Reward

Londoner Urges Fellows Throughout World to Plant a Plot

IDEA HAS "CAUGHT ON"

LONDON. — Gardening by blind people is a developing hobby and occupation in many parts of the world. This is revealed in a statement issued by the National Institute for the Blind, which tells how a sightless Englishman originated a scheme which has made an appeal to blind people throughout the globe.

landed gracefully in the very spot where his first ship had crashed.

Now he began to hope that he might win the Deutsch Prize of 100,000 francs. To win this, the aeronaut must travel more than three miles in one direction, round the Eiffel Tower, and return to the starting point—all within 30 minutes.

He made his first official trial in 1901, with a perfect start. The first half of the distance required only 9 minutes. Then, as he was nearing the Eiffel Tower, the automatic valves began to leak, the cords sagged and were cut by the propeller, and the aeronaut lost control of the ship. The wind was drifting him, straight against the Tower; 500 feet below were the roofs of the Crocodero Hotels; in that instant he had to decide what to do. He decided to descend, jerked a cord, slit the balloons, and went tumbling down, down down straight into the court of the hotels.

When the firemen reached the place, they found Santos-Dumont standing unhurt in his basket. The keel had rested on the walls of the court in such a way as to keep him quite safe.

Even that experience did not discourage him, and that very night he showed his pluck and determination by ordering the "Santos-Dumont No. 6." Each of his airships had been made with such improvements as his experience had shown him would be of value, and No. 6 was, of course, the best of the series.

It worked so well in fact, that in 1901 he won the Deutsch prize in a gallant and hazardous flight which keenly tested the skill of the navigator, and which took exactly 25 minutes and 31 seconds of the allotted 30 minutes.

"Man flies!" old fellow!" wrote one of his old playmates at this event. "You were right to raise your finger, and you have just proved it by flying round the Eiffel Tower."

"Then play the old game now more than ever at home, but the name has been changed and the rules modified since Oct. 19, 1901. They call it now 'Man flies!' and he who does not raise his finger at the word pays his forfeit.—Monitor.

Less than a year ago, the institute published a booklet on "Gardening for the Blind," written by Mr. Ernest Sutcliffe, a blind official of the Greater London Fund for the Blind, who recounted his own horticultural experiences and strongly recommended the garden as a playground for other sightless persons. Copies of Mr. Sutcliffe's book were sent by the Guild of Blind Gardeners to welfare organizations throughout the world, and letters of acknowledgment from Tokio to San Francisco, and from Cape Town to Göteborg in Sweden, show how the project is being taken up.

"We have a small garden round the house," says a Swedish correspondent, "and we now intend to let some of our blind workers try to manage it. We are really glad of the hint. We had never before thought of letting them try gardening."

Canada reports that a number of blind people there, including blinded ex-soldiers, are now interested in gardening, and a correspondent in Ireland writes: "I am most anxious to introduce the idea to people in this country." A native teacher in India wants more copies of the work "to encourage gardening among blind boys which we have just commenced in our school."

Ethiopia is also interested. At Addis Ababa there is a school for the blind run by a blind man who was once a beggar. Today he can read and write Braille in three languages, and does useful service in the education of his sightless fellows.

Among the blind of the United Kingdom gardening appears to have "caught on" to a surprising extent. In Gloucestershire a successful bulb competition has been held, and one totally blind man is stated to keep his garden so well that "no one can ever find a weed in it." Girls at Chorley Wood College, a public school run by the National Institute, have taken kindly to their garden plots, on which they work with great keenness, and the management declares gardening to be a most interesting pastime for blind young people.

—O—

A man in a letter to the Harrodsburg Herald claims he is his own grandfather. His letter says: "I married a widow with a grown daughter. My father, a widower, married my stepdaughter, thus becoming my son-in-law, and his wife, formerly my stepdaughter, became my stepmother also. My wife also became my grandmother, for she was the mother of my stepmother and as the husband of anyone's grandmother is called grandfather. I must be my own grandfather."

Classified Ads

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FARMERS, Radio Service Men, etc., The Winnipeg Radio Engineering Co., of 260 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg, Man., will answer your radio problems and questions free of charge. Please send enclosed a stamped envelope. We sell radios, battery and electric, and have a complete stock of radio supplies. Battery radios from \$12 and up; electric radios from \$20 and up, short wave radios complete with 4 wave band coils \$9.50; gramophones table type \$7.50; console \$9.90; gramophone motors \$3.95 with turntable; Brunswick record sound equipment for dance halls, these deliver enough volume to fill a hall 100 ft. by 100 ft., regular price \$385 for \$75 complete; horn speakers \$1.95; cone speakers \$2.95; B eliminators 90 to 180 volts \$4.25 to \$7.50; records in parcels of 10, some of the latest dance \$2. B batteries, 45 volt \$2.75; 201 A tubes 65c each; 2 volt tubes \$1.75 each. The 2 volt radios converted from the old type battery radios, 5 tube radio and tubes \$25; this radio is a large improvement over your present set. Write for our price list of bargains. We carry a complete line of musical instruments and give a complete factory

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Month of careful brewing of high-grade grains, choice hops and clear filtered water, go to make these sparkling, full flavored beverages. Aged for months and fully fermented before they reach the public. Drink properly brewed beers only, the purest of all beverages.

AGENTS FOR THE BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

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PHONE 61

VEGREVILLE

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\$1,000 FOR NAMES another MYSTERY CAKE

First Prize \$250, Second Prize \$100, Third Prize \$50, 60 Prizes of \$10 each

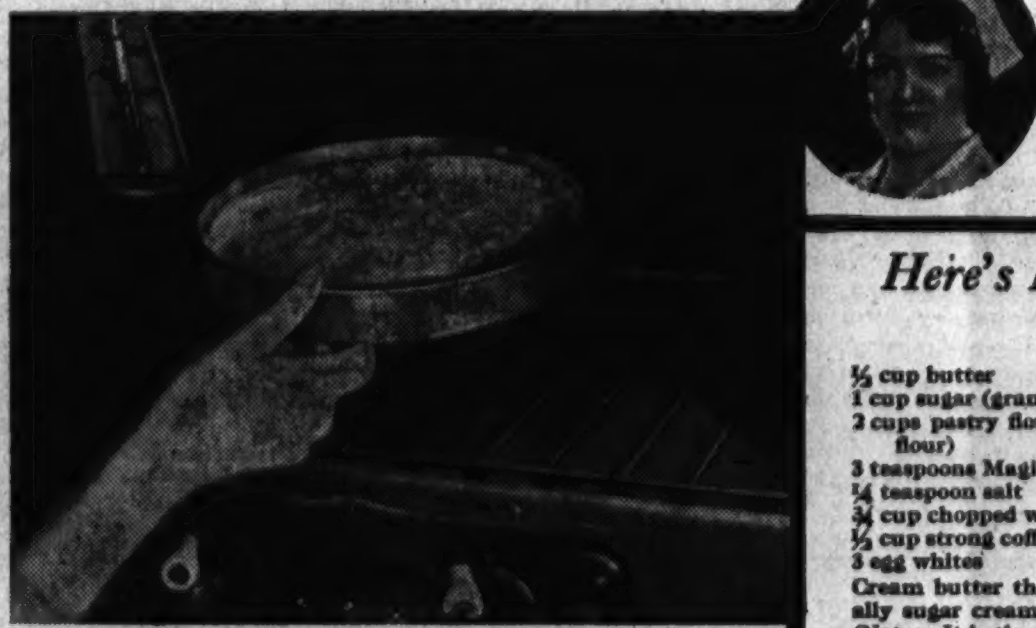
Miss M. McFarlane Created the Recipe for this

MAGIC MYSTERY CAKE

Contest Rules Read Carefully

- 1 Contest is for residents of Canada and Newfoundland only.
- 2 All you do is name the mystery cake. Only one name from each person.
- 3 PRINT at the top of your paper in ink (or typewrite) "Miss M. McFarlane's Mystery Cake." Under this, print your suggestion for a name. Then, in the lower right-hand corner, print your own name and address, clearly and neatly. Do not use pencil.
- 4 Do not send the cake itself—just the name and your own name and address. It is not essential to bake the cake to enter the contest.
- 5 Members of our own organization or their relatives are not eligible to take part in this contest.
- 6 Contest closes APRIL 30, 1933. No entries considered if postmarked later than April 30 midnight. No entries considered if forwarded with insufficient postage.
- 7 Judges: Winning names will be selected by a committee of three impartial judges. The decision of these judges will be final.
- 8 Prize winners will be announced to all entrants within one month after contest closes.
- 9 In case of a tie, the full amount of the prize money will be paid to each tying contestant.
- 10 Where to send entries: Address your entries to Contest Editor, Gillett Products, Fraser Avenue, Toronto 2.

NOTE: Other Magic Mystery Cakes contained Watch for them in later issues of this newspaper.



Get busy . . . Join the thousands of Canadian women taking part in these fascinating contests

HOW about putting an extra \$250 in your pocketbook? Name this Magic Mystery Cake. Perhaps you'll win that first prize!

Miss M. McFarlane worked out the recipe for this month's mystery cake. It's simple and economical. You'll like its delicious flavor, too! Read the recipe through. Then try to think of the very best name you can to describe it.

Better still—make the cake yourself, if you like. And be sure to do as Miss McFar-

lane advises—use Magic Baking Powder.

Other well-known Canadian food experts share Miss McFarlane's high opinion of Magic. In fact, the majority of them use and recommend Magic exclusively because it gives consistently better results.

Make up your mind to enter this Magic Mystery Cake contest right now. Try to win one of the 63 cash prizes.

Here's Miss M. McFarlane's Recipe . . . can you name it?

1/2 cup butter
1 cup sugar (granulated)
2 cups pastry flour (or 1 1/4 cups bread flour)
3 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder
1/4 cup chopped walnuts
1/2 cup strong coffee (strained and cold)
3 egg whites
Cream butter thoroughly; add gradually sugar creaming well with butter. (Note: It is the thorough beating and blending of these first ingredients that lay the foundation of the final texture of your cake.) Measure dry ingredients—sift together twice. Add dry ingredients alternately with the strained cold coffee. Beat thoroughly until all in-

gredients are evenly blended. Add chopped walnuts. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour batter into greased pans—filling only two-thirds full. Bake in oven 350° F. for 25 minutes.

FRONTING: Have ready 1 cup icing sugar (or more). Cream 3 tablespoons butter with 2 tablespoons of this sugar; add 2 tablespoons strong coffee. Sift remaining sugar with 1 tablespoon cocoa (dry). Add to butter. Beat till light and fluffy. (Note: To have icing with a smooth glaze—use liquid hot.)



When you bake at home

the new, FREE Magic Cook Book contains tested recipes for dozens of tempting dishes. Send for it. Address Gillett Products, Fraser Avenue, Toronto 2.

Are You Among Those Who Say --- "I Never Read Advertisements"

TO SAY "I never read advertisements" would be much like saying, "I never use soap," or "I never read newspapers," or "No one can teach me anything," or "I know everything."

Many good—but not very wise—persons seem to think that all advertisements are just the vainglorious braggings of those who publish them—designed to part fools with their money. The truth is that most advertisements are incitements to their readers to do or buy or use something for their immediate or prospective advantage. Advertisers, to be successful and to live long, have to offer something of value or of desire—something really wanted or needed by the public. Advertisers, to live long, must not cheat the expectations or confidence of those who buy what they offer or propose.

Here are some questions to be answered by those who say "I never read advertisements"—

1. What alarm clock would you buy if you needed one?
2. What camera would you buy, for your own use, or to give to a son or daughter?
3. What motor car possesses your favor?
4. What face cream or shaving soap or cream, or tooth paste did you use today?
5. What laundry soap (or flakes) is in your kitchen right now?
6. Does the breakfast bacon which you like best have a brand name?
7. The watch on your wrist—what name does it bear?
8. Your shoes—who made them?
9. Your life insurance policy—what company issued it?
11. The tea which you buy regularly—what brand is it?
12. The soap and baked beans and the tomato catsup now on your pantry shelves—what brands are they?

You see, whether or not you consciously or habitually read advertisements, you buy by preference, what advertisements have recommended to your confidence and what experience has proven to be satisfactory.

The things which we don't buy, and which have a sickish life, are those which are not advertised, and which try to ride into public favor on the backs of well-advertised products.

"IT IS TO ONE'S DISCREDIT TO SAY, 'I NEVER READ ADVERTISEMENTS'"

Inhabitants Refuse To Leave Island

Curious History of Tristan da Cunha
—Slow to Accept New Theories

It is rare to read of civilized communities nowadays accepting privation as part of the settled order of their existence. A striking example is, however, to be found in Tristan da Cunha, about which Mr. Douglas M. Gane has written a most fascinating book, writes J. Menzies Campbell in John o' London's Weekly.

Ever since this settlement was started by William Glasie in 1817, its history has been rich in shipwrecks and heroic rescues. Vessels belonging to various nationalities have foundered off the coast of Tristan da Cunha; in consequence many of the survivors have adopted this island as their home.

Several attempts have been made to break up this community. For example, as a recompense for evacuation these islanders have been offered a free passage to South Africa, resettling on the coast, each with two acres of land and financial aid—but they have remained adamant.

The morality of the Tristans is high. The oldest inhabitant can recall only two cases of children born out of wedlock, in one of which the parents afterwards married. Such morality, in a place where education is practically non-existent, must come as a rude awakening to those who still maintain that these two are closely interlocked.

These broad-shouldered, lithesome, and sinewy people are contented. There are no indications of physical deterioration, despite continued intermarrying. From the foundations of the settlement until 1883 there were only six deaths from natural causes, three of old men and three of children. The present population totals 163, and is the largest on record.

Wanted—a Piled Piper
The medical officers, attached to each succeeding visiting ship, confirmed their predecessors' statements that a healthier place than Tristan da Cunha could not be found. The last health survey was carried out very thoroughly in January, 1932, by three naval surgeons and one dental surgeon. They drew attention to the excellent physique and nourishment of the community. Further, there was no evidence whatsoever of rickets, and such infectious diseases as scarlet fever, diphtheria, mumps, measles, whooping cough, etc., were unknown. To many persons this immunity will appear surprising, especially when it is realized that the sanitation on this island is very crude and unsatisfactory, and the water supply most certainly contaminated. Also, rats and fleas abound. In passing, it is interesting to record that a similar state of immunity prevailed amongst the inhabitants of St. Kilda, but was lost after their removal to the Scottish mainland.

No Toothbrushes
The perfection of the teeth will come as a rude awakening to many people—professional and lay. The dental inspection revealed 83.33 per cent of the community with perfect mouths; and out of 4,060 teeth examined decay was present in only 1.84 per cent. Irregularities were negligible, and no evidence was found of acute or chronic abscesses. Perhaps of greatest interest is the fact that not one of the islanders has ever used a toothbrush. Besides, they regularly eat soft foods, which leave sticky surfaces on the teeth. Their diet consists mainly of potatoes, fish, milk and eggs. Cabbages and turnips are grown, and used while they last. Meat is seldom eaten, and never more than one kind of food at a meal.

Owing to the ever-increasing number of rats, cereals cannot be grown; any deficiency in this respect is adequately remedied. In 1923 three and a half tons of flour and two tons of sugar were landed on Tristan da Cunha. Since 1925 the yearly visits of ships have on each occasion taken flour and sugar as the chief articles

in their consignment. This is divided amongst the various families. Yet the teeth have not suffered in any way, although the younger members of this community have been born and reared since these articles became more or less regular, thus suggesting that a small amount of sugar and flour is not harmful. Those whose faith is riveted to the toothbrush and hard foods to prevent dental disease will find considerable difficulty in reconciling their beliefs with the conditions prevailing at Tristan da Cunha.

The Foundation Stone
Scientists nowadays declare that foods rich in vitamins, mineral salts and roughage are necessary for attaining and maintaining health, which includes sound teeth. The diet of these islanders is replete in these essentials. It would appear that the expectant mother, by habitually eating sufficient of those foods which act as barriers against disease, builds in her unborn child strong bones and teeth which later are able to withstand any possible ill-effects which might otherwise arise from eating sticky cereals and sugar. Further, the Tristan infants are weaned at 12 to 15 months. In highly civilized communities today infants are often not even breast-fed at all.

In reviewing all the available data regarding the health conditions found at Tristan da Cunha, one inclines to place diet as the foremost responsible factor. Civilized man seems ever eager to alter or produce substitutes for the food provided by nature. The Tristan islanders do neither.

It is interesting to refer to the visit in 1880 of the Danish traveler, Knud Andersen. He brought back with him to the Cape two members of this community—one an old man and the other aged twenty-one. Competent authorities describe the latter as being a superman, six feet in height and weighing 169 pounds. He had a remarkably small appetite and in justification thereof said that to be really healthy one eats a meal at 4:00 a.m., fishes all day and eats again in the evening. The old man, solicitous in his desire to return to the island home after a year's stay at the Cape, stated that home food was best—it keeps one tough. He also referred to the noise and rush of the city, heavy clothes and many meals. He was fully convinced that no one could possibly live long under such conditions.

These observations may hold a solution to the riddle. Certainly ideal sanitary conditions, a pure water supply and the extermination of rats and fleas, however laudable these measures undoubtedly are, do not offer an adequate explanation because life on Tristan da Cunha is the very antithesis of these ideals.

This book and the recently published reports and press articles suggest a profitable field for investigation.

Canada May Borrow \$400,000,000 in Fall

Canadian government financing this year probably will take form of a huge conversion loan in the fall when heaviest maturities fall due. It is probable the borrowing will take the form of long- and short-term commitments, with a probable basis for long-term offerings of 4 per cent and short-term perhaps 3 1/2 per cent. It is probable the financing will total \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

It would take care of the balance of the unfunded deficit the past fiscal year, including Canadian National losses, probable losses of Canadian National this year as well as extraordinary expenditures, such as unemployment relief. The largest external maturity this year is the \$60,000,000 one-year notes sold in New York last year, due this fall.

Antarctic Fliers Approach Takeoff

NEW YORK, April 12.—The first lap of a journey to the world's uttermost tip for a non-stop aeroplane flight over the antarctic continent will begin next week when Lincoln Ellsworth expedition, comprising a party of 14, will leave New York for Norway. Details of the projected voyage and flight, which will be made under the personal direction of Mr. Ellsworth, were revealed by Sir Hubert Wilkins, who is accompanying the expedition in an advisory capacity, in an address before the Western Universities' club here.

The expedition will set sail from Norway for New Zealand about August 1. Sir Hubert said, shipping aboard a 150-foot vessel. The party is taking only one aeroplane, which is capable of making about 200 miles an hour and which is equipped with special landing skids, designed by Bernt Balchen, transatlantic flier, who headed the aeroplane division of Rear Admiral Richard Byrd's antarctic survey. Mr. Balchen will be pilot for the Ellsworth expedition.

The flight, Sir Hubert said, will start from the Bay of Whales and traverse the Ross Sea with a view to determining whether this body of water flows to Australia or is terminated by a mountain range after about 500 miles.

Varieties of Barley For Hog Feeding

After receiving some enquiry regarding the relative feeding value of the different varieties of barley, a test was conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Sask., feeding to hogs three common varieties, namely, O.A.C. 21, Hannchen and Trebi. Two tests were conducted feeding barley as the only grain, and the average gains per head for 90 days were as follows: O.A.C. 21, 111 pounds; Hannchen 111 pounds; Trebi 115 pounds, and the check lot 107 pounds. The meal required per hundred pounds gain was for O.A.C. 21, 456 pounds; Hannchen 435 pounds; Trebi 443 pounds, and the check lot 476 pounds.

The first test was conducted under winter conditions, with the pigs confined to a roomy building. The variety lots received pure barley chop with five per cent tankage of five per cent oil cake meal with a small daily allowance of sweet clover hay. The check lot received a mixture of oats and barley, with the barley portion made up of equal parts of each variety under test. The pure barley rations gave higher gains than the check ration in every case, and there were no signs of crippling in any lot.

The second test was conducted during the summer of 1932, with pigs on oat and rape pasture. Tankage was used as the protein supplement, making up five per cent of the total meal. In this case the check lot was again the lowest in gains and the highest in meal requirement per hundred pounds gain. The difference in gains produced by the three varieties, as indicated by the average results referred to above, were not great enough to be important. Further, from these two tests the three varieties could not be accurately rated in economy of gains.

Some good feeders consider it unwise to feed barley alone to young growing pigs, but in these trials the pigs averaged about 50 pounds at the beginning and made greater gains than the check lot receiving some oats. Some protein supplement is considered necessary in conjunction with any grain ration and may have played a still more important part in this case, where barley made up the entire grain ration.

The yields of these varieties of barley at the Scott Station for a six-year period have averaged 54 bushels per acre for Trebi, 47 bushels for Hannchen and 40 bushels for O.A.C. 21. The average length of straw for six years was over 30 inches in all cases. Trebi was strongest in straw, with O.A.C. 21 ranking second.

Feeding Brooder Chickens

As soon as the chicks are removed from the incubator to the brooder they may be fed. After seeing to it that the chicks are comfortable they should be given slightly warmed water to drink in the usual chick fountain. Chickens grit should be placed before them in shallow pans, and hoppers of mash may then be put at their disposal. It is important that sufficient hopper and fountain space be provided so that all chicks may get sufficient food and water without crowding. Once the hoppers are put down they are not again removed as there is no danger of over-feeding.

(Brooding feeds usually consist of the following essentials: chick scratch, grain, mash, grit, shell, charcoal and green feed. For grain, a commercial chick size mixture may be purchased and it is not usually fed for a week or ten days. The mash ordinarily will contain ground grains: mineral feed, such as bone meal; animal feeds, such as meat meal, fish meal, milk powder, etc., salt and cod liver oil. Unless the chicks have access to sunshine within the first week or ten days it will be wisdom to insist that cod liver oil be a component of the mash if a commercial product is fed.

A very satisfactory home mixed mash may be composed of the following: one part of shorts, middlings, yellow corn meal and ground oat groats with one half part of animal feeds made up of meat meal, fish meal, buttermilk powder and bone meal in equal proportions. These ingredients may be varied in proportion according to cost and availability of the different feeds, the bone meal, however, remaining at the same level. In addition to these ingredients, one half per cent of salt and two per cent of crude cod liver oil should be incorporated into the mixture. When the birds are on free range in the sunlight, the oil may be reduced to one per cent or eliminated entirely. If milk in any form is available, the animal feeds of the mash may be cut down accordingly.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE WAINWRIGHT STAR

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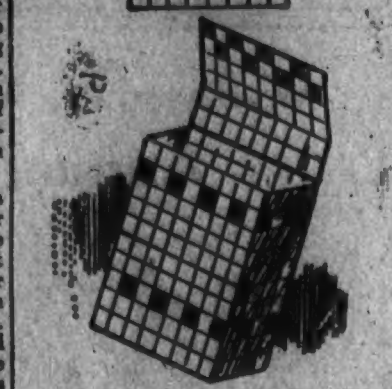
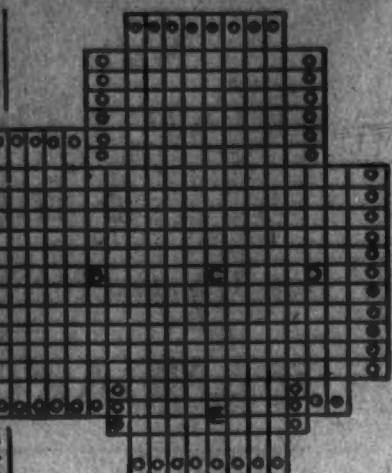
New Cigarette Case of "Cellophane"

"CELLOPHANE" from package wraps, cut into strips and woven, can be made into a lovely cigarette case by following a few simple rules. Cut the strips one inch wide as follows: 8 vertical, 8 inches long; 14 vertical, 8 1/2 inches long; 9 horizontal, 4 1/2 inches long and 11 horizontal, 10 inches long. A few colored strips will add much to the appearance of the finished case.

Fold the strips in half lengthwise twice. Tuck the eight verticals to a board (a breadboard will serve) top and bottom. To the right, 8 inches lower, put three 8 1/2 inch strips. The rest of the verticals are then tacked to the left. In weaving, the horizontal strips are passed over and under the vertical ones. Start weaving at the top right, over one and under one, using 6 of the 8 1/2 inch lengths to form the flap. Then continue weaving, using the 10-inch strips to form the front, back and sides of the case, or A, B, C, and D, on the diagram. The last 3 strips at the bottom are 4 1/2 inches long.

To finish top and flap, cut off all but a half inch, just enough to turn back over the weavers and tuck in. At first remove only the tacks on the flap. Beginning at the upper right corner turn every other vertical down being sure the foundation strip is covered. Then tuck the edges in. Next turn the alternating strips back and tuck in. The sides are finished in the same way. Then take out the edge tacks and finish the edges the same way.

The bottom section E and also sections B and D should have their loose ends turned inward. Leave about half inch to fasten with gummed tape. Remove tacks from bottom of section A, leaving a half inch surplus. Starting at the lower left, turn first loose strip upward on case.



Do the same with every other strip and fasten with gummed tape. The loose ends are left to weave case together. The loose ends on the sides will dovetail and can be woven under and over to hold case together. Bottom ends of section A are left, turn first loose strip upward on case.

"CELLOPHANE" is the registered trade mark designating cellophane sheets and films, manufactured in Canada under special arrangements with the Cellophane Co., Inc.

FEBRUARY OIL PRODUCTION

Wainwright Produces 526 Barrels (35 imp.)

Alberta Oil Production for February was as follows—quantities being in barrels of 35 Imperial gallons:

Turner Valley, Naptha	57,302
Turner Valley, Light Crude	1,739
Red Coulee-Border, Kobo Crude	2,760
Wainwright, Heavy Crude	2,760

Total 62,227

The January production totalled 70,356 barrels and the December production was 69,181 barrels. February being a short month, the totals are down slightly but the production per day was nearly as great as in January. In Turner Valley, stocks of oil increased something over 8,000 barrels as compared with the end of January and totalled 38,569 barrels at the end of February. Local sales were some 4,000 barrels greater than in January and deliveries to refineries some 10,000 barrels less than in January.

Ship "Fanny"

London Observer Gives Prize For Poetizing Event

MONTREAL, April 1.—Canadian National Steamships report that "Fanny" a live turtle weighing no less than 448 pounds and aged no less than 50 years, was recently shipped from Antigua, British West Indies, to the Aquarium of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, London, England.

The London Observer gave a prize for poetic records of the event. One prize-winner says, in part:

Potential pool of gastronomic bliss,
Some alderman before they cage will stray,
And musing on thy shape (so like his),
Will sigh, and lick his lips and turn away."



STOPS a Headache

There seems to be no safer way to end a headache—and there certainly is no safer way than to take two tablets of Aspirin.

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Lesions on Lawns

The soothing vista of fresh green lawns in the shade of leafy avenues is the one great asset of beauty that distinguishes Canadian residential districts from the drab suburban interest of towns in less enterprising countries. By the same token, this Spring is to be a busy one for the Canadian home beautifier. During the past winter with its comparatively light covering of snow, ice has played havoc with the lawns. Bare patches are gaping here and there.

In this connection, it is interesting to note the restoration methods of a leading Canadian horticulturist, famous also for the lawns around his home. First of all, he rakes the bare spots clean and, if necessary, adds a modicum of good, healthy soil. He sows the seed, rakes it gently into the mould, rolls it, and takes great care to keep the bald places moist, as indeed he does to the whole of the lawn. The slight raking and the rolling brings the soil and the seed into intimate contact, thereby ensuring rapid germination. By the time the grass is three or four inches high, it will have sufficient root-hold to withstand the operation of a lawn-mower in common with the rest of the lawn. For the first cutting of the new grass in the erstwhile spots, the machine is set rather high. The blades should be very sharp and lawn of this horticulturist stand the winter well for the simple reason that in the late fall, October or November, he takes the precaution to spread fertiliser—bone meal or commercial sheep manure—and roll the lawn thoroughly. If necessary, a sprinkling of seed may be opportune followed by another intensive rolling.

For the renovation of old, worn-out lawns, the use of good fertiliser is imperative, and as regards seed, the usual grass mixture sold by leading seed firms is generally satisfactory. A very good mixture for Canada, however, may be made of Kentucky Blue Grass and White Clover at the rate of 35 pounds of the former to one pound of the latter. In making a new lawn this is enough to cover half an acre, but for small lawns one ounce of this mixture is sufficient for three and a half square yards.

As a lawn is more or less a person in the initial foundation. To make a fine lawn it is important that the soil is of a good class, enriched with well-rotted yard manure. If this is not available there are many effective commercial fertilisers recommended by seedsmen, but a very satisfactory mixture may be made up of nitrate of soda, one half pound; sulphate of potash, one half pound; and superphosphate and ground bone, one pound of each. This quantity mixed well is sufficient for 100 square feet of surface. In seeding, either for renewing old patches or for making a new lawn, a calm day should be chosen.

Phone 14 is your local news.

French Forts Built By Allies

PARADOX OF SECRECY AND OPENNESS OFFERED; LAYMAN PUZZLED BY ARRESTS FOR ESPIONAGE

PARIS.—An inquiry into the methods of constructing the formidable defensive works between France and Italy and between France and Germany discloses the astonishing paradox that these forts for the protection of France are being built in considerable measure by Italians, Germans and other foreigners. What is more, in the last few weeks a number of arrests for alleged espionage have been made in these frontier districts.

Presumably secrecy is sought as to the strength, the equipment and even the disposition of these military works and yet nationals of the countries concerned are employed, and have a certain opportunity of becoming acquainted with the details of the fortifications.

It is the more remarkable in that there is now considerable unemployment in France. There would therefore seem to be no necessity to engage workers from outside France. The dilemma presents itself: either these constructions are undertaken seriously for the protection of France against a possible attack, and in that case it is difficult to understand why foreigners from the very country suspected should be imported; or their erection is regarded as a mere routine and of no great importance, and in that case it is difficult to understand why billions of francs are voted for them.

It is revealed that on the Italian side the number of Italian workers are about 28 per cent and that the overseas are Italian in the proportion of 10 to 14. It is perhaps even more extraordinary to find that many of the firms which have obtained contracts are likewise Italian.

On the Eastern Marches—that is to say, on the German side—notably in the region of the Moselle, the exact condition of things prevails. It has been repeated that the fortifications are one of the elements of French security, and the Moselle region is regarded as a strategic point of capital importance. There are here more than 6,000 foreign workers engaged—a percentage of 38.

Here again most of them are Italian, but there are in addition to Poles and Czechs and Luxemburgers, hundreds of inhabitants of the Saar which, though temporarily placed under the special regime of the League of Nations, is doubtless German, and will probably revert to Germany when the plebiscite is taken in 1935.

Certainly there is a service of control, but it is difficult to see how it can operate effectively. The workers can come and go freely, and it is admitted that notes, sketches, and even photographs can be taken. An official who was questioned declared, however, that the earthworks, the masonry and the military railroads, are not in a state in which they would disclose the plans of the French, and that when they are ready to be armed more rigorous precautions will be taken.

The local populations are not without remarking the curious paradox, especially as the effects of the crisis are felt in the region and money is being spent in allocations for the re-

lief of the unemployed.

In any event, there are not wanting critics who, failing to appreciate the workings of the military mind, raise the question in the press. If secrecy is demanded—which seems to be indicated by the arrests for espionage—then it would appear illogical to open the fortifications to workers who may in a few cases be emissaries of the foreign power against whose envenomed aggression the fortifications are deemed necessary.

The layman is puzzled. But then strange things happen. It was reported a short time ago that a German firm was actually offering to sell gas masks to the French republic.

LETTERS to the EDITOR

(Reprinted by Request)

SUSPICIOUS

To the Editor: Leader-Post.
Sir,—Readers of the Leader-Post and the public in general would do well to take the recent reading in the legislature of letters from "starving Russia," con grano salis. These pathetic extracts have all the earmarks of a propagandist stunt by the knackers of the Farmer-Labor party in Saskatchewan and, in the Dominion, the C.C.F. Let's see now. Although the Soviet regime has been in operation in Russia since 1918-19, and from that time to this the cruelest officials have taken away all the grain and cattle and potatoes, etc., etc., the poor peasantry suffered in silence through it all until they heard from their friends up at Rosethorn that an election in Saskatchewan was a year hence, and would they kindly send some material useful against a radical group which was advocating a square deal for the Canadian worker. Certainly!

And the Mennonite colony at Rosethorn received from their "kuliak" friends hundreds of letters containing such melodramatic statements as "we are starving." "All we have left is a few beets." "We are shot or put in jail and tortured." "Think of our children, how they plead." "We have cried, but have no tears left anymore."—and so on. Further on we read of peasants making soup of grass; "meats" were seen with badly swollen stomachs. Cases were cited of people eating garbage (that is, in Russia, not Canada!), and old parents shot to prevent "further suffering." A very nice list, and the best gem of all is the "grass in the swollen stomach" stunt. Why, this line of propaganda is so old it's a shame to resurrect it. Nebuchadnezzar started it and it has been a good card for propagandists ever since. These flowery epistolaries could only emanate from the mind of a Wilkins Micawber and not from the mind of a peasant in the last stages of galloping starvation. Again, doesn't it strike one as curious that by a remarkable "concatenation of fortuitous circumstances," several members of the legislature should have in their possession, on the same day, letters on this one subject (from which they gladly read the heart-rending details. But give them time and they are bound to make a break. And so it was Mr. Gardiner was the hero. Says he: "The leader of Russia tells his people that they had to forego the five-year plan to take precautionary measures. That was to build up a military machine. It was to put over doctrines that are being preached by some people in Saskatchewan right now." The Communist party being outlawed in Canada, leaves the Farmer-Labor group and the C.C.F., the only advocates of Socialist principles and the frantic efforts to link up the two bodies with the Soviets; also the attacks on Coldwell and Williams as "paid agents" makes the interference in the above passage quite obvious. Even if the Ukrainian peasants are on short commons today, nothing they are suffering could equal the atrocities committed upon these people in 1919 when Czech-Slovakian armed bands of mercenaries, hired by the British government, ravished the country by day and by night. That's when Ukrainians suffered real starvation! Ask Lloyd George, he knows. It was "to teach those Bolsheviks a lesson." Again, in 1918-19, the British, French, German, Jap and Yank governments, with an army of 850,000 strong, tried their best to starve out the whole of Russia and nearly succeeded in doing so, but the peasants' faith in the Soviet triumphed and the starvation ring collapsed.

One would imagine from the outpourings of the disciples of homeism that Soviet Russia was the only country in the world where starvation abounded. These propagandists had better take off their long distance spectacles and look a bit nearer. Telling a hungry Canadian, living on a

dollar a week relief about "starving Russia" leaves him cold.

WILLIAM RABY,
1442 Scarth Street, Regina,
March 21, 1935.

STIRRING UP ANTAGONISM

To the Editor:
Sir,—Two definitions have been given to the word politics. One is the definition as set out in any up-to-date dictionary or encyclopedia.

The other definition is the one as tagged to it by past history of politics and the way this most desired science of good government has been misinterpreted wilfully and otherwise by our so-called upright and patriotic politicians, who have made of politics a game with no other rule than first come, first served, and everything being fair in love and war and politics.

Lately the public has been treated to some of this insidious undercover work of opponents of the Farmer-Labor party, to wit, attacks on the private life of the leaders of this movement, attempts to connect such leaders with foreign revolutionary factions, the fabrication of letters from other parts of the globe describing stark starvation and suffering and the hope that a gullible public might connect such sufferings with the establishment of a co-operative state in this province and in our Dominion. Into this circle of "public benefactors" has entered one A. Hiler, purporting to support the principles of the Farmer-Labor party.

A post mortem of this person's effusion should seem to establish the fact that this individual is a town-laborer, working off a grudge against his brother in misery, the farmer. Having made an inquiry, it is found that A. Hiler is not, nor has been an open supporter nor a member of any of the industrial groups connected with the provincial movement. It is to be expected he is not connected with any rural organization of this same Farmer-Labor party.

Just from the fact that this person's logic and knowledge of Socialism is nil and extinct it is evident to anyone reading between the lines that it is nothing but an attempt to stir up antagonism between the worker in the city and the farmer out on the land.

It is a sinister purpose toward an

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Methodists Take Up New Methods To Repel Repeal

Adopt Resolution to Mass Against Liquor For Fresh Fight

500 IN ATTENDANCE

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Methodist Episcopal Church is organizing anew against prohibition repeal following the unanimous adoption by the New York annual conference of the church here yesterday of a resolution to mass its forces against the liquor interests in every phase and place of its work.

The entire attendance at the session, numbering more than 500 laymen and clergymen, subscribed to the new drive, for the effecting of which vigilantes will be organized, to prosecute breakers of the law and an educational campaign forwarded among the "new generation that has never seen open saloons with the drunkards reeling from the swinging doors."

The resolution reads as follows: "Whereas the liquor interests in this State and in the nation are seeking to bring back the open saloon with all its attendant evils and are opening the way not only for beer but all kinds of wine, gin, whiskey and hard liquors, and "Whereas the liquor interests are now proposing to carry on a campaign among the boys and girls of our country to develop in them the taste and appetite for liquor and strong drink, and

"Whereas we believe a definite course should now be recommended to the Christian men and women of America; now therefore, be it

Resolved that this conference now calls upon all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for renewed battle against the liquor interests in every phase and place of its works, and that we urge the following course:

"1. Secure the largest vote for the support and retention of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"2. It is our judgment that no system of liquor control can insure adequate regulation of this destructive traffic, and we do insist that any law adopted shall seek the greatest possible safeguards to the general public.

"3. Educate our people to the evils of drink, for we now have a new generation that has never seen the open saloons with the drunkards reeling from the swinging doors.

"4. Organize bodies of our men who will constitute vigilant committees who will prosecute breakers of the law.

"5. Watch, fight, pray that the demon of rum may never again come to our land."

Wins Scholarship

An Alberta University student, Donald Cameron, B.Sc. is among the six Canadians to win the Carnegie scholarship for study of Scandinavian folk schools. Mr. Cameron will spend this summer in Europe as a result.

obvious end, it is so pregnant with brazen ill-intent to be detected by even the simplest mind.

P. MIKKELSON.
Regina, Sask., March 22, 1935.

HEALTH

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

Security

Health, particularly mental health, is dependent upon reasonable security against uncontrollable events of life, such as sickness and death. Lack of economic security leads to worry, which, in turn, means at least unhappiness and which is, in many cases, the basis of serious physical and mental disabilities. The campaign of the life insurance companies of Canada and the United States for "Financial Independence Through Life Insurance" has therefore a health as well as financial significance.

For centuries, the need for food, shelter and clothing has provided much of the stimulus for man's activities. Our ancestors fought with wild beasts, not for sport, but to secure clothing and food. Other food they had to wrest from the ground by hard work. It was not easy for them to obtain the essentials of life.

We have progressed. Times have changed, and with modern machinery there is no longer a lack of food or clothing or of the means of producing them in abundance. That some are in need is not due to any scarcity of the essentials, but to the inability to purchase these individuals.

Today, Man has solved the problems of production, and so he has more time to consider other needs. With the development of industries, a large percentage of the population have become more dependent, in the sense that if they lose their employment, they have comparatively no resources upon which to fall back to secure the essentials of life.

The demand for security is the expression of a normal desire. In planning a healthy environment for a child, we realize that he must have a home where he may feel a sense of security. The child is not to be punished by his parents one day for something at which they will laugh the next. If this happens, the child does not know what to expect; he will have no confidence in his parents. Such lack of sincerity interferes with the healthy mental development of the child.

One of the most worthwhile discoveries of modern civilization is that which provides for the spreading of risks. What the individual cannot obtain for himself, he can secure by joining a group, and so he may spread the danger or risk over the whole group. This is what insurance means. For a fixed contribution from a group of individuals, the entire group is assured of receiving a fixed sum in the event of certain happenings.

In this age of speed, work has been unduly glorified. What is needed is a better appreciation of relative values. We should work, and every one should have the opportunity to work. There is no good in idleness. However, by the spreading of risks, through insurance, we should be able to combine work and play throughout life. In this way, we may look forward to longer, healthier and happier lives.

WAINWRIGHT LOCALS

G. T. Gooding, Saskatoon, president Saskatchewan Dairy Pool will be on the stand Thursday and J. R. Love, M.L.A., Edmonton, will be called Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Toey, Mrs. Wm. Crowe, Mrs. Jack Lewis were visitors in Edmonton last week.

Mr. Fred Perkins is in Edmonton for medical treatment.

Mr. A. C. Armstrong who has been spending some weeks at the coast for the benefit of his health, accompanied by Mrs. Armstrong returned home on Saturday much improved in health.

Mr. Walter Barton of Mirror is visiting his family over the Easter holidays.

Mr. Chas. Wittmann of the Bank of Montreal Staff at Viking is visiting his parents over the week end.

Your car contains 1 1/2 tons of steel is propelled by gasoline lubricated by oil and lit by electricity. You are a careful driver, but how about the other fellow. He may not know how to drive, he may be careless or he might be celebrating something. You are risking your life and your fortune every time you take the car out of the garage unless you are protected by insurance. Joe Welch specializes in car insurance and is always pleased to supply you with all information in regard to it. A large percentage of the court cases are car connected and the juries are awarding larger damages than ever before. You can't afford to own a car unless you can afford to carry insurance.

Mr. A. E. Cail of Edmonton who has been visiting Mrs. Telford returned home last Friday.

Miss Muriel Wittmann teacher of the Autheim Leaf school is spending her vacation with her parents.

Everything For Protection Against Moths

Moth Bags
Moth Chests
Moth Gas
Moth Balls
Red Cedar Flakes

Wainwright Pharmacy, Ltd.
WAINWRIGHT - ALBERTA

EDWARDSBURG CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP



A pure, wholesome, and economical table Syrup. Children love its delicious flavor.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL

PHONE 87 See PHONE 147

WAINWRIGHT REALTY CO.

South east Quarter 5-47-5w4 \$8.00 per acre
N.W. 5-42-5w4 \$9.00 per acre
S.E. 17-46-5w4 \$8.00 per acre

Special Sale of Swift's Ovenized Hams For This Week at Rock Bottom Prices

Monarch Meat Market

P. J. LAIRD Mgr. PHONE 33



Peace of mind is worth dollars to you. Your car might cripple a child. Wouldn't it be worth \$12.00, the premium on a policy that would furnish that child with the best medical attention up to \$5,000.00.

Suppose your car caught on fire and was partly burnt. The Insurance Company would have your car thoroughly overhauled and repaired and pay all costs.

If someone stole your car and smashed it, run it without oil or water, let the block freeze, the Insurance Company would return your car in first-class condition or buy you another.

Many other forms of protection will be carefully explained to you, if you call upon, or phone

JOS. WELCH

BONDED ISSUER OF LICENSE PLATES FOR THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Phone 57-83

Agent Atlas Lumber Co. Ltd.

Last week was moving week. Mr. J. Welch moved to his new home on Fifth avenue. Mr. Kirkpatrick of the Calgary Power moved into the house he vacated and Mr. Schmitt of the C.N.R. is taking Mr. Kirkpatrick's house. Mr. Boyd moved into the Brunner house on 4th avenue.

Mr. A. G. Wheaton is building a house on his farm and Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Wheaton will move from their town home to the farm as soon as the house is completed, about May 1st. Wallace finds that living in town takes up too much of his time, now that Mr. Wheaton's health prevents him from attending to the many duties connected with a large dairy farm.

Mr. Lane, agent for the C.N.R. has been appointed Agent at Wainwright to take Geo. Harper's place who has retired. Mr. Lane will be moving with his family to Wainwright very soon.

Mr. Ed. Patterson of Greenshields has been a patient at the hospital for the past week from the results of an accident which occurred when a horse he was breaking to ride, reared and fell backwards, the saddle bruising his leg badly and breaking a blood vessel. He is getting along fine and will be out of the hospital in a few days.

Mr. L. E. Bean is around town on crutches having just recovered from an operation on his leg.

Jack Telford and Mrs. Washburn are amongst the townspeople who are taking advantage of the excursion rates to the coast this week.

Mr. Stanley Baker is a visitor to Edmonton this week.

A sudden wind coming up about 4 p.m. Friday afternoon scattered burning rubbish on second avenue into the dry grass and it took the combined efforts of the fire department and many residents to prevent the spreading of the blaze into the residences along the south side of third avenue. Mr. Thurston's and Mr. Geo. Murray's homes were in danger for some time. The fire was finally put out without much damage to property.

Mr. Joe. Caron who has been in the hospital for the past two months suffering from pneumonia has now recovered and returned home.

Mr. M. McGowan, an Oil man who lives near the B. P. wells is a patient at the hospital.

Miss Janette Carl, daughter of R. M. Carl of Greenshields graduated with honors from the Royal Alexander Hospital at Edmonton on April 12th. Her Mother attended the ceremony. Miss Carl was one of the nurses selected from the graduating class, and retained on the Hospital staff.

Mrs. Gerlie Tebo of Kelsey, Alberta is visiting her mother Mrs. Springer.

Bill Bibby Jr. was a visitor to Edmonton.

Get your painting requirements this week from the Atlas Lumber Co. The sale lasts until April 22nd (next Saturday). They are distributors of the Famous Satin-Glo Paint, Enamels and varnishes and you can save 33 1/3 per cent on this high class material by buying this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric McLean had as their guests over the week-end Mrs. S. Kindree of Tassier, Sask., and Mrs. C. Vanderburg of Hamilton, Ont.

Rev. Mr. McGrane left Sunday morning for Edmonton.

At Swanson's

INCUBATOR & BROODER
GIRLS' SPRING COATS
COOK STOVE (6 holes & oven)
COAL OIL STOVES
BARREL CHURN
TIRE CHAINS (32x6)
SET BLOCK PULLEYS
BIRD CAGE
BABY HIGH CHAIR

SECRETS of Tea Blending

Now explained for the first time. See this film.

"TEA TASTERS AT WORK"

ELITE THEATRE
Thursday, Friday, Saturday—This Week

NABOB TEA IS PURE TEA
Tea as it should be!

GREENSHIELDS

Last Monday evening the Young Peoples Club meeting took the form of an April Fool's party, having been postponed on account of the weather from the 3rd. Progressive whist was played for a short while, the prizes going to Miss Elsie Haywood, first; Miss Nida LaRue consolation. Gents first, Hugh Reid; consolation Cecil Muncester. Special Fool's prize R. B. Reid. After a short program of musical numbers, readings, stunts etc, lunch was served. About twenty-five members were present.

Miss Nida LaRue is spending the holidays at Steffler, while Miss M. Spence is visiting her parents in Edmonton.

We are glad to note that Mrs. W. E. Jackson is recovering after several days illness and Mr. Glenn Valleau was able to return home from the hospital Saturday.

Come and enjoy the dance to be held in Greenshields hall Friday April 21st.

Mrs. A. M. Postans left for Hamilton Ontario Sunday night having been called east by the illness of her mother.

Mrs. A. C. Murdoch is visiting in Edmonton this week.

As far as we know Mr. R. H. Valleau is the first to seed wheat having begun the 14th.

EDGERTON

The Sunnyside U. F. W. A. held a very nice service in Rosedale Hall, Easter Sunday composed of song and story, directed by Mrs. A. Wilson, members taking part were Mrs. Alf Redmond, Solo and Duet with Mrs. W. J. Reynolds with Mrs. Guthrie (Mrs. Frank Redmond, Mrs. Burnett Mrs. H. Gilbert and Mrs. Betty quartette form. A good crowd attended and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Silver collection.

The many friends of Mrs. Vic Wheeler are pleased to see her around again after an illness of several weeks.

Several teachers have gone to their respective homes for Easter holidays.

Rev. Mr. Bainbridge of Edgerton United Church has recovered from a very bad attack of flu. We are glad to see him able to undertake his duties once more.

Mrs. Leggett Sr. is returning to the farm after spending the winter months in town.

The neighbors and friends of Mr. Maughin Sr. gave him a birthday surprise party Monday evening. This dear old gentleman is a great entertainer and everybody enjoyed, music, songs and dancing until wee hours in morning.

Easter is surely cold here, we all hope for better weather and a few summer days.

Miss Gardiner a former teacher of Aspen is visiting friends in our vicinity at present. We all are glad to see her.

Mr. and Mrs. Lytle, Mrs. Lee Johns visited Everett Taylor over the week end.

Jim Watson has much improved in health.

Special Easter services were held in both Anglican and United churches last evening.

FABYAN

E. N. Meyer of Spokane has arrived in Fabyan to look after his interests on the farm.

George Madder has started farming out with 3 four horse outfits. Farming is fairly general in this community.

Mr. Gerald Taylor has returned home from taking a course in fact Calgary.

Miss Winnie Taylor is spending her vacation with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Williamson had a few in for supper Wednesday night.

See Mac's Service for tires, tubes and accessories.

Mr. and Mrs. Salsbury were visiting Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerzanich and family were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Derwicky for Easter Sunday.

Mr. Jack Gregson spent Easter with his parents.

Don't forget the big dance at Fabyan school Friday April 21st. Good time, good music, come all.

Miss Margaret Goining of Plaxtol is spending the Easter holidays with Mrs. Francis Dickins.

Rye Grass seed, field inspected, certified free of couch, bagged and sealed. Bromo grass grade 1 can be bought at I.H.C. \$5.25 hundred. 25-27p J. D. COLETTIE

German Train

"Flying Hamburger" Beats Aeroplane Time Between Stations

Speedy as an aeroplane, cheaper than a locomotive, cheaper too than automobile transportation, the new German Diesel motored express train has stood all the test trips with a success that has attracted the attention of railroad men from all over the world, and now the "flying Hamburger" has been entered as the "fastest train on earth" for regular service between Hamburg and Berlin beginning in March, says a recent dispatch to the New York Evening Post.

The long, low, violet and cream colored, streamlined car pulls out of the Lehrter station in Berlin at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. The 100 passengers, luxuriously accommodated, are scarcely aware that even before the train has cleared the maze of local switches the speed has reached the average top of a through express in the open country. At 60 miles an hour the vibration is hardly perceptible.

Beyond the suburbs the speed increases to 70, 80, and then on straightaway it jumps to 90 miles an hour. Now there are very few persons in the world who have traveled 90 miles an hour on a railroad train, but any traveler who has ridden the fast transcontinental trains of Canada knows how it feels to be going at 70 or 75. We were sure the "flying Hamburger" was not making more than 75 when our hosts asked us to visit the motor-man's compartment.

There, up in front, the speedometer showed 90, then 95, then 100 and finally hovered around the maximum, 104 miles an hour, the fastest speed ever reached by a motor-driven, propellerless vehicle on rails. Controlling this speed, controlling every adjustment of the combined Diesel engine, dynamo motor unit, the motor-man had but one movement to make. The entire control is centered in a single handle, as simple as the control of a street car.

Our vibration was even less than in an ordinary Pullman at half the speed. One very good reason for this is the underlining construction, and this is unique in the "flying Hamburger," for here the inventor, Dr. Frederick Fuchs, solved for the first time the problem of compressing the whole motive power, consisting of two 410-horsepower Diesel engines and two electric generators, in two compact units, slung just above the rails, so that the centre of gravity is very near the roadbed and the train hugs the ground so closely that it can take curves at double the speed of an ordinary train.

We were going at a speed of 45 meters a second. The German rails are 15 metres long. Some idea of what 104 miles an hour is may be gained from the fact that we were sitting three rail-clicks a second. This was so fast that it blurred the clicks into a steady hum.

Back in the passenger compartment nobody noticed the speed, the waiters from the buffet car served soup and coffee with no more difficulty than on the diner of the North Express. We pulled into Hamburg at 12:50, just two hours and 20 minutes after it had left Berlin. We had cut nearly an hour off the ordinary train time, and had covered the 187 miles at an average of 80 miles an hour.

But the train had just warmed up, without refueling, and without the necessity of stopping for anything, the "flying Hamburger" can run for 1,300 miles. The operating costs, according to Dr. Fuchs, is one-fourth the cost of running a team locomotive train with the same carrying capacity. At the moment its speed is greater, from station to station, than normal aeroplane speed.

Miss Mildred Perkins left Tuesday to take up training at the Lloydminster hospital.

We regret to learn that Mr. R. Le Blanc of Chauvin is in the hospital suffering from a broken leg.

We regret to learn that Mr. James Grant is in the hospital for treatment. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Douglas Wallace is a guest this week at the home of Bill Siddall in Edmonton.

Mrs. W. Daugherty is a patient at the hospital, having had her tonsils removed.

Mrs. E. Gagnon of Chauvin who underwent an operation in the hospital, is progressing nicely.

Coming Events

Don't miss the St. George's Dance to be held in the Elite Theatre, Monday, April 24th, in aid of the Wainwright Boy Scouts. Tickets 25c. Continuous dancing from 9 to 1:30 a.m. 23-25c.

The Swastika Mission Circle of the United Church are holding a Blue Willow Tea featuring a Chinese play in the I.O.O.F. hall, Saturday afternoon, April 29, from 2:30 to 5:30. Play at 4:00 p.m. Admission 25c. 25-26c.

Candy Sale

Wed. - Thurs. - Fri. - Sat.

WILLARD'S CHOICE CHOCOLATES

2 for 1 Sale

Buy 1 pound for 50c and get 1 pound Free

STANDARD PHARMACY

Wednesday, April 12 to April 22, Annual Satin - Glo SALE



	Reg. Price	Sale	Save
Gallons	\$6.00	\$4.00	\$2.00
Half Gallons	3.00	2.00	1.00
Quarts	1.60	1.10	.50
Pints	.80	.60	.20
Half Pints	.50	.35	.15

SATIN GLO ENAMELS AT SAME SAVINGS

A limited quantity of Kalsomine at 49c per 5-pound package. Atlantic House Paint, all colors, \$2.19 per gallon. Buy your house cleaning supplies this week and save money.

Atlas Lumber Co.

Homey Homes
J. WELCH, Agent

Black Diamond Coal
PHONES 57 or 93

CHAUVIN-EDGERTON CO-OPERATIVE LIVESTOCK MARKETING ASSOC. LTD.

Ship your cattle the Co-operative way and get the benefit of car lot sale if you have one head or fifteen

BE SURE AND LIST YOUR STOCK WITH SUB SHIPPER

Shipping Dates Can Be Arranged

List them with F. W. Watts, W. A. Kinghorn, P. T. Haywood or F. M. Ford at Heath.

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THE EMPRESS CAFE
FRESH FRUIT and GROCERIES

GOOD MEALS GOOD ROOMS
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Meals at All Hours

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CORNER OF FIRST AVE. & MAIN ST.

We Handle ALL Kinds

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J. W. STUART, mgr.

MAIN STREET

WAINWRIGHT

WHEN IN CALGARY, STOP AT THESE POPULAR PRICED HOTELS

HOTEL YORK

EVERYTHING NEWEST - Rates \$2.00 to \$3.00

Coffee Shop — Best Food — Lowest Prices

— ALSO OPERATING —

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RATES: \$1.00 and \$1.50

Weekly and Monthly Rates